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The China Mail.

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CARS.
All stocks have been sold.
May we put your name on
our waiting list?
ALEX. ROSS & CO.
Phone 2487.

February 19, 1919, Temperature 58.

ESTABLISHED 1846
Rainfall 0.00 inch.

Humidity 79

February 19, 1918, Temperature 50.

No. 17,392.

號九十月二年九十壹百九千零英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY, 19, 1919.

未己大歲年八國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month

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ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.

KOWLOON BAY.

Steam and Motor Vessels.
Steel Building Work of every Description,
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BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

WATSON'S EXTRACT OF MALT

AND
COD LIVER OIL.
A CONCENTRATED NUTRITIVE
AND
DIGESTIVE AGENT.

Easy to Digest.

Pleasant to take.

In bottles \$1.50 and \$2.50 each.

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THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

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STRAND
1" to 15"

CABLE LAID
5" to 15"

4 STRAND
3" to 10"

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
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TAILORS

ALEXANDRA BUILDING, HONGKONG. TEL. No. 2842.

DONNELLY & WHYTE.

WINE MERCHANTS.

TEL. No. 838.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

GERMANS AND THE ARMISTICE.

London, Feb. 17.
From Weimar it is reported that while instructing Herr Erzberger to sign the Armistice, the German Government issued a statement complaining of its terms, especially those involving the evacuation of important places in favour of the Poles, against whose encroachments we must be authorized to defend ourselves. Regarding the carrying out of the terms hitherto unfulfilled, the statement assumes that Germany won't be obliged to carry out conditions which are incompatible with President Wilson's principles.

THE SILVER MARKET.

Singapore, Feb. 19.
The silver market is quiet.

ROAD IMPROVEMENT.

Hongkong motorists will be pleased at the alterations now in progress at the corner of Garden Road. The object of these, so the "China Mail" learns from the Hon. the Director of Public Works, is to provide a connecting link between Kennedy Road and Upper Albert Road. The former at present is open to motor cars only as far as the Peak Tramway bridge, but it is intended in the near future to so open out Kennedy Road that it will be suitable for motor cars which will be allowed to travel on it.

TOO SENSITIVE.

Because her friends jeered at her for consenting to be engaged to a clerk employed at a local company's office, a Chinese woman was miserable and attempted to do away with herself by taking a dose of opium, but was saved by the timely action of her lover. He took her to hospital where she subsequently recovered. This melancholy story was related to Mr. R. E. Lindell at the Magistrate's this morning, and Sergeant Aris, who conducted the case, told his Worship that the woman, who is a respectable person, residing at 21, Stanton Street, had promised not to attempt to commit suicide again. The marriage is to take place. Mr. Lindell proposed to adjourn the case pending a settlement to be made by the Secretary for Chinese Affairs as to the affairs between the parties, after which the woman would be discharged.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

The Food Stuffs Commissioner for India has issued the following note:—The Government of India have been in communication with H. M. Government with a view to arranging for the sale to India of Australian wheat, considerable quantities of which are expected to be shortly on passage to Europe. The Royal Commission of Wheat Supplies have now expressed their willingness to sell at cost price any of these cargoes of Australian wheat and the Shipping Controller is willing to supply tonnage at freight rates based on actual cost. His Majesty's Treasury have agreed to this specially low rate of freight in view of the assistance which India has rendered in the past, regarding wheat exports, and on the understanding that the wheat will not be sold at a profit. The Government of India propose to utilise these cargoes of wheat firstly for supplying as far as possible the military wheat requirements and secondly for sale to mills in Calcutta and Bombay, who agree to sell their products at suitable rates. The introduction of Australian wheat for filling the requirements of the army and of mills will thus render available for the needs of the civil population the stocks of wheat in northern India.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

According to a Canton newspaper, the Yueh-Han Railway Company will hold a stockholders' meeting on February 20 to discuss whether or not the company should turn the management over to a syndicate who would guarantee certain profit to the stockholders.

According to an unofficial report for the year 1918, the journal adds, the Yueh-Han Railway Company received about \$3,000,000 only, much below that of 1917. The receipts did not pay the expenditure. The company made no profit, the last two years, because of the civil war in the South which interfered with trade.

JANUARY RUBBER RETURNS.

Ayer Hitam—33,315 lbs.
Bahrul Selangor—12,000 lbs.
Beverlac—15,453 lbs.
Blackwater—15,229 lbs.
Bukit Choh—36,000 lbs.
Bukit Selangor—31,148 lbs.
Chota—14,903 lbs.
Dusun Durian—61,538 lbs.
Jeram—23,843 lbs.
Kapar Pagar—77,175 lbs.
Langat River—38,682 lbs.
Pilmor—40,440 lbs.
Rosetale—17,350 lbs.
Selatong—20,193 lbs.
Sengat—40,650 lbs.
Seremban—80,158 lbs.
Sungei Choh—47,297 lbs.
Sungei Kapar—60,100 lbs.
Ulu Rantau—25,991 lbs.
Consolidated Malay—89,426 lbs.
Chuala (Selangor)—22,000 lbs.
F.M.S. Rubber—36,300 lbs.
Johore Rubber Lands—104,000 lbs.
Jelebu Syndicate—23,174 lbs.
Mambau (F.M.S.)—39,293 lbs.
Sungei Salak—38,240 lbs.
Segamat—34,000 lbs.
Sepang Valley—23,000 lbs.
Tangga Batu—12,809 lbs.
Thiridmile (F.M.S.)—30,100 lbs.
Anglo-Malay—136,366 lbs.
London Asiatic—132,293 lbs.
Selaba—58,015 lbs.
Sungkat-Chumor—36,000 lbs.
R.F.J.—38,856 lbs.
R. C. Malay—29,732 lbs.
North Labis—23,011 lbs.
Tebolang—29,057 lbs.
Sungei Chinch—32,970 lbs.
Broome—15,080 lbs.
H. Streams—22,000 lbs.
Kuala Kubu—15,084 lbs.
Lumut—97,500 lbs.
Perak R. Plan—41,234 lbs.
Selangor R. Co.—72,324 lbs.
Raub—10,252 lbs.
Fataling—63,068 lbs.
Golden Hope—26,509 lbs.
Bikam—27,500 lbs.
Seaport—42,690 lbs.
Tangah—28,532 lbs.
S. Dangar—18,368 lbs.
Victoria—32,000 lbs.
A. Industries—10,847 lbs.
Glenngwrie—16,000 lbs.
Karak—15,513 lbs.
S. Sayong—12,221 lbs.
Ribut—30,386 lbs.
S. Kriit—33,013 lbs.
Standard R. Co.—26,954 lbs.
Emerald—67,477 lbs.
Singapore Para—41,040 lbs.
Bukit Timah—13,580 lbs.
Changkat Serdang—15,961 lbs.
Haytor—10,524 lbs.
Kelemak—15,500 lbs.
Mergui—18,472 lbs.
Pulau Bulang—33,000 lbs.
Tapih—32,308 lbs.
Ulu Pandan—11,552 lbs.
F.M.S. Rubber—100,000 lbs.
K. L. Rubber—172,000 lbs.
Tanjong Malim—136,000 lbs.
Kuang Rubber Plantations—42,000 lbs.
Bungar Estates—36,000 lbs.
Sedgeley (F.M.S.)—26,000 lbs.
Yarak—10,803 lbs.
Kelantan—25,466 lbs.
Anglo-Johore—21,775 lbs.
Nordanal—43,368 lbs.
Rim (Malacca)—43,600 lbs.
Seletar—13,960 lbs.
Malakoff—48,000 lbs.
Banteng (Sel)—36,385 lbs.
Changkat Salaks—100,000 lbs.
Cheviot—45,000 lbs.
Galang Besar—20,247 lbs.
Hawwood Tin and Rubber—35,427 lbs.
Kamuning (Perak)—63,000 lbs.
Kimanis—42,500 lbs.
Kombok—59,000 lbs.
Labu—82,300 lbs.
Lingit—168,654 lbs.
Melville Development Synd.—12,905 lbs.
Port Dickson-Lukut—60,226 lbs.
Selangor United—27,644 lbs.
Yendayan—46,412 lbs.
United Sui Betong—79,663 lbs.
United Temiang—74,846 lbs.
Sungei Buaya—47,500 lbs.
Kwara—28,547 lbs.
Ampat (Sumatra)—22,000 lbs.
Sumatra Cagitchou Maatschappij—103,118 lbs.
Mandai-Tekong (Singapore)—10,217 lbs., six months 57,648 lbs.

TANGOL RUBBER.

The crop of rubber was 383,154 lbs., compared with a crop for the previous year of 284,674 lbs.; the average price realised, f.o.b., was 1s. 3.68d. per lb., compared with the previous year 2s. 2.19d. per lb.; the total cost of production, including f.o.b. expenses, depreciations, staff commissions, London administration and other charges, is 10.98d. per lb., compared with the previous year's cost of 1s. 14d. per lb. The accounts show a net profit after providing for depreciations, staff commissions and other charges, of £8,305, to which must be added the balance from last year, £4,792; less excess profits tax, London and Java, £7,610; leaving £5,286; and they recommend that this be appropriated as follows:—Pay a dividend of 5 per cent. £3,830; 5 per cent. of ten profits due to directors, as per articles of association, £415; carry forward £1,041.

HONGKONG RACES.

THIS MORNING'S GALLOPS.

A large crowd gathered to witness the gallops this morning including H.E. the Officer Administering the Government. There were some good gallops and it is evident that next week there will be some surprising results. Below are the times taken, unless otherwise stated the gallops were all on the outside course:—

OLD PONIES.

Daintight, one mile, last three quarters, 87.1; 1.14.1; 1.45. Cross, one mile, last three quarters, 38; 1.11.4; 1.43.3. Mijoom, one mile, 41; 1.18; 1.54; 2.35.1. Standard Dabha, one mile and a quarter, last mile, inside, 35.4; 1.14; 1.49.2; 2.20.4. Spotted Sand, one mile and a quarter, 83; 1.53; 1.41.1; 2.16.1; 2.50.1. Coronet Dabha, half a mile, 84.3; 1.52. Catford (Genda Cat), one mile, 85; 1.13.3; 1.44.2; 2.20. Anneton Dabha, one mile and three quarters, last three quarters, 87.2; 1.12.2; 1.44.2. Triumph, three quarters of a mile, 89.2; 1.9; 1.39. Vivat, one mile, last three quarters, 41; 1.9.3; 1.47. Black Cat, one mile, 37.2; 1.14; 1.47.3; 2.21. Upwood Park, one mile and a half, last mile and a quarter, inside, 89; 1.15; 1.51.2; 2.25.2; 2.55.3.

SUBSCRIPTION GRIFFINS.
Turf King and Bightly King, one mile and a quarter, 41.2; 1.17.2; 1.57; 2.33; 3.6.3. Bightly King first. Swallow, one mile, 85.2; 1.10.1; 1.44.4; 2.19. Burst Vength, one mile, last three quarters, 84.1; 1.8.2; 1.40.2. Victory Star, one mile, 81.4; 1.05; 1.41; 2.19.2. Cassius, one mile, 85.4; —; 1.46.4; 2.20.1. First Fiddle and Gris-Gris, one mile, last three quarters, —; 1.11.2; 1.44.1. Gris-Gris first. Jeyhoon, one mile and a quarter, 42; 1.21.1; 1.59; 2.32.1; 3.6. Rheostat, one mile, last half mile, 38; 1.10. Firely, one mile, 85; 1.10.1; 1.46; 2.19.1. Gaddy, one mile, 85; 1.10.1; 1.46; 2.22.8. Tarantula, one mile, last three quarters, 87.8; 1.11; 1.49.2. Cornhill, three quarters of a mile, last quarter, 82.3. Smokebox, one mile, 87.2; 1.11.4; 1.46.4; 2.19.4. Dalesman, half a mile, 31; 1.14.

DERBY PONIES.
Valley King and Mountain King, one mile and a half, 32; 1.9.2; 1.30.1; 2.15.4; 2.52. Valley King, 8.29; Mountain King, 8.27.1. Mountain King first. Olympic Dabha, one mile and a half, 30.8; 1.12.2; 1.47; 2.22.2; 2.67; 3.82. Footlight, one mile, 38; 1.14.1; 1.49.2; 2.19.3. Maymoon, one mile and a quarter, 42; 1.21.1; 1.59; 2.32.1; 3.6. Allion Dabha, one mile and a half, 36.4; 1.12.2; 1.46.8; 2.21.2; 2.55.4; 3.29.3. Onions, one mile, last three quarters, 85.2; 1.12.1; 1.47.8. Firelight, one mile and a quarter, 38.1; 1.16.1; 1.53.2; 2.32; 3.3. Purty Dabha, one mile, last three quarters, 33.1; 1.6.1; 1.38.4. Grey Mouse, one mile and three quarters, 45; 1.24; 1.58.2; 2.33.3; 3.9.1; 3.43.1; 4.16.1. Siamese Cat joined in the last mile and a quarter.

ARMED ROBBERY.

OAKLAND PATH CASE.

The preliminary hearing of the Oakland Path robbery case was concluded this morning at the Magistrate's before Mr. R. E. Lindell. Inspector Macdonald, in his evidence, said that he saw \$15 in notes taken from the first accused in the charge-room of his station. There were three stab wounds on the accused's body, one inflicted on the neck and the other two wounds in the abdomen. In consequence of allegations made by the accused to the effect that these wounds were inflicted on him by one of the Indian constables who took part in the arrest, he ordered them to be paraded in the presence of Mr. J. R. Wood at the Government Civil Hospital to which the accused had been conveyed, but he failed to identify the man, Inspector Macdonald further stated that the woman who was stabbed by the accused, did not meddle with him in any way. He stabbed her out of malice. Mr. Lindell committed the two accused for trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

BUSINESS NOTICES

J. T. SHAW.

TAILOR, HABITMAKER
AND
OUTFITTER.

121, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING,
HONGKONG.

Have you seen the Wonderful "DAVON" SUPER TELESCOPES

Made in England, length only 13 inches, magnifies 36 diameters and gives wide objective; will focus sharply on objects a few feet or many miles away.

USED BY BRITISH OFFICERS AT THE FRONT.

Price, complete with two extra lenses, rubber eye piece, tripod, leather carrying case, etc., etc., etc., \$75.00.

WE HAVE THEM READY FOR DEMONSTRATION.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.,

MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

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Telephone 2487.

FORTIFY YOURSELF

by taking
**FLETCHER'S COMPOUND
GLYCEROPHOSPHATES.**

The Ideal General Tonic.

OBTAINABLE ONLY AT

THE PHARMACY

(FLETCHER & CO., LTD.)

Tel. 345. 92, Queen's Road Central.

SENNET FRERES.

(ALBERT WEILL, SUCCESSION.)

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Silver Ware, Bronzes, Clocks, Porcelain Vases and Statues, Cut Glass, Electro Plate, Electric Lamps, etc. In our Jewellery Department, we have just received the latest novelties from Paris, which will be sold at low prices.

THE
IDEAL
DISINFEC-
TANT.
TO BE
OBTAINED
AT ALL
THE
LEADING
STORES.

IZAL
A TRIUMPH OF CONCENTRATION.

SOLE AGENTS:—

STORES.

W. R. LOXLEY & CO.

G. P. LAMMERT.AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.
Public Auctions.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on
THURSDAY, February 20, 1919,
commencing at 12 o'clock (noon)
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

- 1 Remington No. 10 Typewriter,
- 1 Remington No. 7 Typewriter,
- 1 Underwood Typewriter,
- 1 National Typewriter,
- 1 Smith Standard Model No. 12 Typewriter.

(all in fine condition)

On view from Tuesday the 18th. inst.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, February 14, 1919.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Mortgagees to sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock P.M. on MONDAY the 3rd March 1919 at his sales rooms Duddell Street, Hongkong.

All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as the Remaining Portion of Section B of Marine Lot No. 199 together with all messuages erections and buildings thereon now known as No. 293 Des Voeux Road West.

The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 999 years created therein by an Indenture of Crown Lease of Marine Lot 199.

The annual Crown Rent \$21.00
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply toMr. S. W. TSO,
Solicitor for the Mortgagees
or the undersigned
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, Feb. 15, 1919.**WISEMAN, LTD.****TEA DANCE**

TO-DAY at 4.30 P.M.

TICKETS - 50 Cents each.

DINNER DANCES

on

FRIDAY, February 21st

MONDAY, February 24th

and

SATURDAY, March 1st

DINNER ... \$1.00

DANCE ... \$1.00

MANAGER: D. M. GOODALL.

HONGKONG HOTEL.**RACE WEEK.**DINNER DANCES WILL BE
HELD ON -

TUESDAY, 25th. February

AND

WEDNESDAY, 26th. February.

SPECIAL Table d'Hôte Menu will
be served in the MAIN DINING
ROOM at \$2.50 per head and in the
GRILL ROOM at \$3.50 per head.TABLE BOOKINGS AT HOTEL
MAIN OFFICE.J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

Hongkong, February 18, 1919.

**"CHINA MAIL"
PUBLICATIONS.**OBTAINABLE at the "China Mail"
Office, 11, Wyndham Street, Hong-
kong.

HISTORY OF UNION CHURCH

(1891-1903) ... 50

HONGKONG'S MUSICAL

HISTORY ... 50

NOTES ON WILD LIFE IN

HONGKONG AND SOUTH

CHINA (By Rev. G. A.

Barnum, M.A.) ... 50

Part I - Mammals and Birds ... 50

Part II - Reptiles, Amphibians and

Fishes ... 50

THE MISSIONS STRANGERS

(History of the Eastern

Churches) ... 1.00

CHINESE SCHOOL BOOK

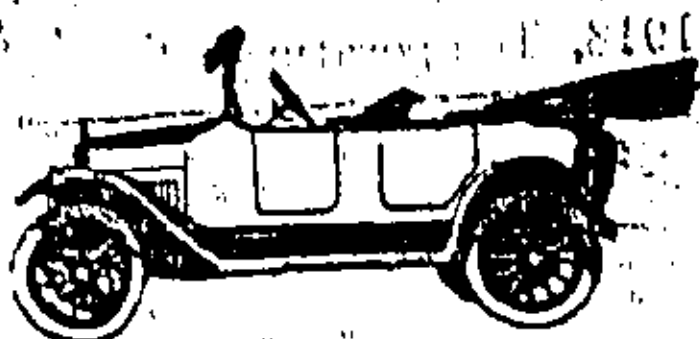
("Sam-Tee King," translate

by K. J. Eitel) ... 20

MR. ROBERT HART'S LAND

TAX MEMORANDUM ... 20

WASHING BOOK (for men) ... 15

INTIMASTION**METEOR GARAGE**

Sole distributors of

MAXWELL CARS.Automobiles for Hire
and for Sale
at reasonable Prices.

Phone 2500.

65 Des Voeux Road
Central.**KODAKS****& FILMS**Plates & Papers.
Developing & Printing
Undertaken.**A. TACK & CO.,**

26, Des Voeux Road Central.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

BUTCHERS' MEATS:
Beef, Mutton, Lamb,
Rabbits, Hares,
Sausages, Brawn,
Pressed Beef,
Purity, Excellence.

WE HAVE

Just received

New supply of

WAR STAMPS

Many varieties

and values of

BRITISH COLONIES

ALSO

Catalogue and Album

for same.

GRACA & CO.,No. 10, Wyndham Street,
P. O. Box 620. Hongkong.**PATELL & CO.****ORIENTAL PRODUCE****EXPORTERS,****SILK MERCHANTS,****COMMISSION AGENTS.**

Agencies in

NEW YORK,

SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.

Branches:-

CANTON,

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BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE: PRINCE'S BUILDING,

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JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE**TO****ORDER****CHERRY & CO.,**

PEDDER STREET,

Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

BRIDGE SCORERS.

In Blocks of 50 SHEETS.

30 cents each.

For One Dollar.

Obtainable at

The CHINA MAIL LTD.

11, Wyndham Street.

THE CIGARETTE WITH THE PEDIGREE

"THREE CASTLES"

THE NEW SIZE

"THREE CASTLES"**SUPER MAGNUMS.**

The big brothers of the "Three Castles" family.

Sold in patent air-tight tins containing 50 Cigarettes.

ON SALE AT ALL TOBACCONISTS.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

**LITVINOFF'S APPEAL FOR
PEACE.**

The Stockholm correspondent of

the "Daily News" telegraphs:-

"M. Litvinoff, formerly Bolshevik

agent in London, has delivered a

note to the British, American, French,

Italian and Japanese legations pro-

posing peace between the Allies and

the Russia Soviet Government. The

terms to be discussed include the

definition of frontiers, some form

of compensation for debts, mining

concessions, guarantees of non-inter-

ference with the internal affairs of

other countries, and trading facilities.

Litvinoff has also addressed Pre-

sident Wilson, pointing out that the

red terror which followed the

intervention of the powers was

likely to recur, with increased

violence if that intervention con-

tinued. Intervention could only end

in a military dictatorship or a restored

monarchy, and gigantic slaughter

would be involved.

It is understood that the British

Government refuses to consider

Litvinoff's peace offer, since the

Entente does not recognise the

Bolshevik Government.

SENGAT RUBBER.

The amount of rubber harvested

for the period under review totalled

476,800 lbs., against an original esti-

mate of 515,000 lbs., the output since

March being restricted in accordance

with the scheme inaugurated by the

Rubber Growers' Association. The

estimated crop for the current year

is 450,000 lbs., normal tapping being

resumed from January 1. The aver-

age price per lb. realised was 2s.

3.15d. for 97,669 lbs. sold in London,

2s. 6.50d. for 104,710 lbs., delivered

in New York, 2s. 1.37d. for 152,438

lbs. in Godown, Singapore, and 1s.

5.07d. for 121,483 lbs. sold in auc-

tion at Singapore. Cost of production

f.o.b. was 9.59d. per lb.; freight and

marine insurance and selling charges

on London sales (freight and insurance

Singapore to New York 4.67d. per lb.)

amounted to 1.73d. per lb., London

administration, directors' fees, etc.

50d. per lb.; total, 1s. 2.55d. per lb. The profit

on the year's working amounts to

£3,745; add balance brought forward

£11,213; less excess profits

paid duty for 1916-17, £12,013; leav-

**A FORMER GERMAN
ABDICATOR.**

Charles V., Emperor of Germany,

and by far the greatest potentate of

the sixteenth century, had a somewhat

similar career to that of the now

abdicating Kaiser. Spain, the Low

Countries and Naples were his by

inheritance. He laid waste much of

France and after many conquests in

Italy was crowned King of Lombardy

and Emperor of the Romans. Such

was the alarm at his growing suc-

cesses that the Holy League was formed

against him by the Pope, King Henry

VII., the King of France and the

Venetians. At one time Charles

got within a two day's march

of Paris. The great idea

on which he fixed his ambitions was

an unconquerable empire in Western

and Central Europe. He abdicated

when he found that his aim was un-

attainable and spent the remainder

of his life in a monastery. Here he

had leisure to think over the havoc

he had done, amusing himself with

trifles such as repairing watches.

Shorn of his royal estate he came to

the conclusion that it was strange

that he had expended so much blood

and treasure trying to make all men

think alike when actually by his own

efforts he was unable to make a few

watches go alike.

**SIR JOHN SIMON ON
CONSCRIPTION.**

Conscription has got to go. It

has got to go now. It has got to go

for ever. It has got to go, whatever

other countries do. A conscripted

Army is a sweated Army. The

soldiers in our Army, when the war

is over, must be free men, recruited

as volunteers, and paid a decent

wage. How did Australia avoid

conscription? She paid her soldiers

a proper wage instead, and got all

the men she needed. And we shall

never lack for any soldiers we need

in this country if we pay them as

the Australians do.

There is a second question which

some of us have been asking ever

since the election was sprung on

us, and no clear answer is given

by the Coalition. How soon are the

fighting men going to be brought

home? And when they come home,

are they going to be demobilized and

put into a Reserve, or discharged out

and out? This War Office say they

are going to be put into a Reserve

called "Z." But they ought to be

fully released. They joined for the

A GROWING DYNAMO.

The dynamo patented by H. W. Eichbaum, a Californian, may be increased in capacity by adding new sections. Armature and field coil units are mounted in independent case sections, and terminals are provided for connecting up the sections from one to another when a sufficient number of the parts has been assembled. Thus the generator may be made to grow with the increasing demand upon it.

**SIR CONAN DOYLE ON
BISHOPS.**

Sir A. Conan Doyle at a meeting of the Divorce Law Reform Association said, politically and collectively bishops were a curse to the country. "They have no place in politics," he remarked. "They ought to go back to the Church to which they belong. They can find plenty of work there. The state of the poorer clergy is a scandal almost as great as the one we are discussing. They should stick to their own legitimate duties, and allow the public to settle their own affairs in marriage and divorce."

A resolution that no scheme of reconstruction would be complete which did not include an immediate reform in divorce and marriage laws was carried.

Mr. C. P. Haynes said the matter was hinted at in the Coalition manifesto, and from what he heard a reform was really intended.

AYER TAWAH RUBBER.

The ninth annual general meeting of the Ayer Tawah Rubber Plantation Co., Ltd., was held at Shanghai on January 17, there being present Messrs. Leslie J. Cubitt (chairman), Alex. Samson (director), E. Samson for the secretaries (Messrs. Girdes and Co.), and shareholders, 2,499 shares being represented.

The Chairman said: Profit and loss account shows a net profit for the year of Tls. 39,522.44 which includes a sum of Tls. 6,312.15 for interest; this added to Tls. 6,514.57 brought forward from last year gives a disposable balance of Tls. 45,297.01, equivalent to 21 per cent. on the issued capital of the company, but in view of the existing condition of the industry which although already improved is still unsettled, your directors think it was to proceed with caution, and therefore they recommend the distribution of only Tls. 21,873 in dividend, being at the rate of 10 per cent. and the carrying forward of the balance of Tls. 24,418.01 to the current financial year.

**G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.****WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.****Hotel Mansions.**

Agents for:- ADMIRALTY CHARTS,

ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,

KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,

ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,

High Class English Jewellery.

MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES,**VERMICELLI,**

AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

All our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions. Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

Head Office: No. 47 and 48, Connaught Road, Central, Hongkong; Telephone 1339.

Principal Factory: No. 71, North Beach Road, Shanghai, China; Telephone 3366.

Branch Factory: Wing King Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong.

Cable address: "HINGWAH."

BREEZY GARAGE.

Tel. No. 2499.

81, Des Voeux Road, Central.

THE CHANDLER, HUDSON & OAKLAND MOTOR CARS**ON HIRE and FOR SALE**

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

We have just received a large Consignment of

CHILDREN'S SKUDDERS & CARS

Inspection Solicited. Price moderate.

Motor Car and Cycle Repairing is our SPECIALITY.



The 100%

Cross Expansion

Packing.

Hughes & Hough
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General
Produce Brokers and
Commission Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used
Bentley's
A. B. 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telephone Address
HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(for account of the concerned),

FRIDAY,
February 21, 1919, at 10.30 a.m.
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

Valuable Household Furniture,
Carpets, Ornaments,
etc., etc.

removed to salerooms for convenience
of sale.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Feb. 17, 1919.

(for account of the concerned),
on
FRIDAY,
February 28, 1919, at 11 a.m.,
at No. 2, Humphreys Building,
Kowloon.

THE SUNDY
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE,
etc., etc., etc.
therein contained,
including:—
Large Chesterfield Sofa and Arm
chairs (English make), a few pieces of
Blackwood Furniture, etc.
Large Brass Bedstead, Wardrobes,
Toilet Table, Washstand,
etc., etc., etc.
Electric Fittings and Sunblinds.
On view day of sale.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, February 18, 1919.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell
At their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,
One Upright cottage Piano
especially made for the climate by
Francis Bacon, New York,
(Practically new)
One Boudoir Grand Piano by Collard
& Collard in good condition.
Particulars from the undersigned.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Feb. 5, 1919.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"VAN WAERWICQ"
having arrived from the above ports,
Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby
informed that all Goods are being landed
at their risk into the hazardous and/or
extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong
& Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.,
Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves,
delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 24th inst.
at Noon, will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged pack-
ages are to be left in the Godowns where
they will be examined. Claims against
the steamer must be presented within
10 days of arrival otherwise they will not
be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us
in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
"JARDINE, MATTHEWSON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents."
Hongkong, Feb. 18, 1919.

**MARTIN'S
APIOL-STEEL
PILLS**
A French Preparation of Iron and Steel
which is the most powerful and reliable
remedy for all cases of weakness, indigestion,
and all ailments of the blood and nervous
system. It is the only medicine which
restores the vitality of the system and
gives the blood its natural color and
strength. It is the only medicine which
restores the vitality of the system and
gives the blood its natural color and
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gives the blood its natural color and
strength. It is the only medicine which
restores the vitality of the system and
gives the blood its natural color and
strength.

NOTICES.
TO ALL TO WHOM IT MAY
CONCERN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the UNION INSURANCE
SOCIETY OF CANTON LIMITED
intends at an early date to apply to
the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL of
Hong Kong for a Bill for power to
convert its silver capital into gold.
A copy of the proposed Bill can be
inspected at the offices of the under-
signed.
Dated this 14th day of February
1919.

DEACON, LOOKER,
DEACON & HANSTON,
Solicitors for
THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY
OF CANTON LIMITED.
Hongkong, Feb. 14, 1919.

NOTICE.

THE Post Office will be removed
from the Central Police Station
to the top floor POST OFFICE
BUILDING on the 18th inst.
From that onwards Permits to
leave the Colony will be issued
from there and not at the
Central Police Station.

ALL PERSONS with the exception
of those of Chinese race desiring to
leave the Colony should apply in
person between the hours of 9 a.m. to
1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to Register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of
Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT
the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING
of the SHAREHOLDERS of this
Corporation will be held at the CITY
HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the
22nd day of February, 1919 at Noon, for
the purpose of receiving the Report of
the Board of Directors together with a
Statement of Accounts for the year
ending December 31, 1918.
The REGISTER of SHARES of the
Corporation will be CLOSED from
MONDAY, February 10, to SAT-
URDAY, February 22, 1919, (both
days inclusive), during which period no
transfer of shares can be registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, February 4, 1919.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that an EXTRAORDINARY
GENERAL MEETING of the above
Company will be held at the REGIS-
TERED OFFICE of the Company,
Pedder Street, Victoria, in the Colony
of Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 28th
day of February, 1919, at Noon, when
the proposed resolution which was
passed at the Extraordinary General
Meeting of the Company held on the
EIGHTH day of February, 1919, will
be submitted for confirmation as a
Special Resolution:—

"That the Articles of Association be
altered in manner following,
viz:—
"In Article 82 the word "five"
shall be substituted for the word
"four".

The effect of this resolution will be
to increase the maximum number of
Directors from four to five.
Dated the Fourteenth day of Febru-
ary, 1919.

By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Secretary and Manager.
Hongkong, Feb. 14, 1919.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
the ORDINARY YEARLY
MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS
of this Company will be held at the
Company's Hotel, Hongkong, on FRI-
DAY, 28th February, 1919, at 12.15
p.m. for the purpose of receiving the
Report of the Board of Directors
together with a Statement of Accounts
for the year ending 31st December
1918.
The REGISTER of SHARES of the
Company will be CLOSED from
FRIDAY, 21st February to FRIDAY,
28th February, 1919, (both days in-
clusive) during which period no
TRANSFER of SHARES can be
REGISTERED.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.
Hongkong, Feb. 18, 1919.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY,
**THERAPION NO. 1
THERAPION NO. 2
THERAPION NO. 3**
This medicine is the most powerful and
reliable remedy for all cases of weak-
ness, indigestion, and all ailments of
the blood and nervous system. It is the
only medicine which restores the vitality
of the system and gives the blood its
natural color and strength. It is the
only medicine which restores the vitality
of the system and gives the blood its
natural color and strength.

**WANT
ADVERTISEMENTS**
25 WORDS & INSERTIONS,
\$1. PREPAID.
Every additional 5 words 4 Cents.

TO LET.
TO LET—No. 4 The Peak (Bahar
Lodge) Fully FURNISHED.
Apply to:—H. A. LAMBERT.

TO LET.
A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, Jan. 22, 1919.

LOST.
A BLACK SPANIEL PUPPY
(BITCH) aged about 5 months.
White patch on chest. A reward will
be given on finding returning same.
D. J. LEWIS, Lauriston.

I say

**KEATING'S
LOZENGES**
cure the worst cough

FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

CHAIRS.	
I.—In Victoria with two Drivers.	
Quarter hour,	10 cents.
Half hour,	20 "
One hour,	35 "
Three hours,	50 "
Six hours,	70 "
Day (8 a.m. to 8 p.m.),	\$1.00
If the trip is extended beyond Victoria, half fare extra.	
Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.	
II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Drivers.	
Hour,	0.80 cents.
Three hours,	\$1.00
Six hours,	1.50 "
Day (8 a.m. to 8 p.m.),	2.00 "
III.—In the Hill District, with 2 Drivers with 4 Drivers.	
Quarter hour,	\$0.15
Half hour,	0.30 "
One hour,	0.50 "
Two hours,	0.80 "
Three hours,	1.00 "
Six hours,	1.50 "
Day (8 a.m. to 8 p.m.),	2.00 "

RICKSHAS.

I.—In the Island of Hongkong, if engaged in Victoria.	
Ten minutes,	5 cents
Quarter hour,	10 "
Half hour,	15 "
One hour,	20 "
Every subsequent hour,	20 "
Note.—If the ricksha be engaged within the City of Victoria, and be dis- charged outside the Western part of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., or be dis- charged to the East of Bay View Police Station on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half fare shall be chargeable.	
II.—In Kowloon.	
Quarter hour,	5 cents.
Half hour,	10 "
Hour,	15 "
Every subsequent hour,	10 "

III.—To the Road.

Twenty cents shall be added
for each extra hour or part
of an hour if the hirer causes
the journey to take longer
than—

To 4th mile— single	75 cents.
return	1.00 "
Beyond 4th to 8th mile— single	1.00 "
return	1.50 "
Beyond 8th to 12th mile— single	1.50 "
return	2.00 "
Beyond 12th to 16th mile— single	2.00 "
return	2.50 "

Fares for journeys beyond the 16th
mile to be a matter of previous arrange-
ment in each case.
The fares here set out to apply to one
ricksha with three coolies from Tsai Sha
Tui.

NOTICE

HIGH-CLASS PRINTING
AND
BOOK BINDING

Done at
THE CHINA MAIL OFFICE

BOOKS & PAMPHLETS SPECIALTY

Prospectuses, Trade Circulars,
Programmes, Menus, etc., etc.
Artistically Arranged and
Carefully Printed.
Clean Proofs and prompt delivery
guaranteed.

BELLOC ON "POLITICAL LAWYERS."

Mr. Hilaire Belloc, at one time M.P.
for Salford, and more lately "Mili-
tary Expert" of "Land and Water,"
has just republished in book form
(George Allen and Unwin 2s. 6d.) the
essays on "The Free Press" which
he contributed in 1917 to the New
Age. It is good, forcible reading,
though it makes us sigh to think of
the author of "The Path to Rome,"
"Hills and the Sea" and other de-
lightful volumes of pure literature
wasting his time with sordid politics
and "affairs."

He says:
"We must consider separately, for
it is not universal but peculiar to
our own society, the heavy dis-
ability under which the "Free
Press" suffers in this country from
the new unchecked powers of the
political lawyers. Even the Guild
of the Doctors is not so powerful as
that of the Lawyers, *qua* guild alone.
Its administrative power makes it
far more powerful. The well-to-do
are not compelled to employ a doctor,
but all are compelled to employ a
lawyer at every turn, and that at a
cost quite unknown everywhere else
in Europe. But this power of this
legal guild, *qua* guild, in modern
England is supplemented by further
administrative and arbitrary powers
attached to a selected number of its
members.

"Now the Lawyers' Guild has
latterly become to its own hurt as
it will find) hardly distinguishable
from the complex of professional
practices."

"One need not be in Parliament
many days to discover that most
laws are made and all revised by
members of this Guild. Parliament
is, as a drafting body, virtually a
Committee of Lawyers who are in-
different to the fgment of representa-
tion which still clings to the House
of Commons."

"It should be added that this part
of their work is honestly done, that
the greatest labour is devoted to it,
and that it is only consciously tyrannical
or fraudulent when the Legal
Guild feels itself to be in danger."

"But far more important than the
legislative power of the Legal Guild
(which is now the chief framer of
statutory law as it has long been the
salutary source of common law) is
its executive or governing power."
Whether after exposing a political
scandal you shall or shall not be
subject to the risk of ruin or loss of
liberty, and all the exceptionally cruel
scheme of modern imprisonment,
depends negatively upon the Legal
Guild. That is, so long as the
lawyers support the politician you
have no redress, and only in case of
independent action by the lawyers
against the politicians, with whom
they have come to be so closely
identified, have you any opportunity
for discussion and free trial. The
old idea of the lawyer on the Bench
protecting the subject against the
arbitrary power of the executive, of
the judge independent of the govern-
ment, has nearly disappeared.

"You may, of course, commit any
crime with impunity if the profes-
sional politicians among the lawyers
refuse to prosecute. But that is
only a negative evil. More serious
is the positive side of the affair: that
you may conversely be put at the
risk of any penalty if they desire to
put you at that risk: for the modern
secret police being ubiquitous and
privileged, their opponent can be
decayed into peril at the will of
those who govern, even where the
politicians dare not prosecute him
for exposing corruption."

"Once the citizen has been put at
this peril—that is, brought into court
before the lawyers—whether it shall
lead to his actual ruin or no is again
in the hands of members of the
legal guild: the judge may (it has
happened), withstand the politicians
(by whom he was made, to whom he
often belongs, and upon whom his
general position to-day depends).
He may stand out, or—as nearly
always now—he will identify himself
with the political system and act as
its mouthpiece."

"It is the prevalence of this last
attitude which so powerfully affects
the position of the Free Press in
this country."
When the judge lends himself to
the politicians we all know what
follows.

"The instrument used is that of
an accusation of libel, and in cases
where it is desired to establish terror,
of criminal libel."
The defence of the men so
accused must either be undertaken
by a member of the Legal Guild—in
which case the advocate's own future
depends upon his supporting the
interests of the politician, and so
eccentric undertakes his own defence,
the whole power of the Guild will be
turned against him under forms of
liberty which are no longer even
hypocritical. A special jurymen, for
instance, that should stand out
against the political verdict desired
would be a marked man. But the
point is not worth marking, for, as
a fact, no jurymen ever has stood
out lately when a political verdict
was ordered.

"Even in the case of so glaring an
abuse, with which the whole country
is now familiar, we must not exag-
gerate. It would still be impossible
for the politicians, for instance, to
get a verdict during war in favour
of an overt act of treason. But after
all, argument of this sort applies to
any tyranny, and the power the

A KEDAH SUPERSTITION.

Some twenty years ago says the
"Pinnang Gazette's" correspondent
at Kedah, ladies considered it rather
chic to have a peltis (an evil spirit).
The peltis was supposed to give its
possessor, amongst other things,
absolute control over her husband
and power of annoying people who
offended her. A Kedah lady who
sacrificed her shadow to obtain
possession of a peltis thus described
the method of securing this useful
ally: "You go out," she said, "on
the night before the full moon and
stand with your back to the moon
and your face to an ant hill so that
your shadow falls on the ant hill.
Then you recite certain jampi (incan-
tations), and bending forward try to
embrace your shadow. If you fail,
try again after several times, repeat-
ing more incantations. If not suc-
cessful go the next night and make a
further effort, and the night after,
if necessary—three nights in all. If
you cannot catch your shadow, wait
till the same day on the following
month and renew the attempt. Sooner
or later you will succeed, and, as you
stand there in the brilliance of the
moonlight, you will see that you have
drawn your shadow into yourself and
your body will never again cast a sha-
dow. Go home and in the night, whether
sleeping or waking, the form of a
child will appear before you and put
out its tongue; then seize it and it will
remain while the rest of the child
disappears. In a little while the
tongue will turn into something that
breathes, a small animal, reptile or
insect, and when you see the creature
has life, put it in a bottle and the
peltis is yours." See!

RUBANA RUBBER ESTATES.

The ordinary general meeting of
the Rubana Rubber Estates, Limited,
was held at London, Mr. E. L.
Hamilton (chairman of the company)
presiding.

The Chairman, in moving the
adoption of the report and accounts,
said: The profit earned during the
period under review was £36,439.
This compares with £49,586 in 1916-
17 and £36,871 in 1915-16. Our
recommendations as to the disposal
of the profit are embodied in the
report. It is necessary on this
occasion to set aside a sum for
income tax reserve. Income tax, as
you know, is assessed on a three
years' average, and as the increase
in the rate of the tax unfortunately
synchronises with reduced profits we
shall have to pay considerably more
during the current financial year
than we expect to deduct from the
dividend; consequently we must have
a reserve to meet this deficit, and
we recommend that £6,500 be placed
to the credit of income-tax reserve."

The dividend we recommend for
the year is 10 per cent, which includes
the interim dividend already paid.
This compares with 17½ per cent. for
1916-17 and 12½ per cent. for 1915-16.
We could easily have maintained the
1915-16 dividend for which period
our profit was almost the same as
that for the period we are reviewing,
were it not for the advisability of
adding to our carry-forward, which
will be £11,281, as against £5,242
brought into the accounts. The
unavoidable delay in marketing our
produce, arising out of the scarcity
of tonnage, renders it advisable to
conserve our financial resources.
The crop of rubber was produced
at a cost all in of 1s. 3.47d, against
1s. 1.25d. per pound in the previous
twelve months—an increase of 21d.
per pound, which, I think, in view of
the high prices ruling for all
requirements for tapping, manufacture,
and distribution, may be considered
highly satisfactory.

politicians have and exercise of
refusing to prosecute, however clear
an act of treason or other grossly
unpopular act might be, is equivalent
to a power of acquittal.
The lawyers decide in the last resort
on the freedom of speech and writing
among their fellow-citizens, and as
their Guild is now unhappily inter-
twined with the whole machinery of
Executive Government, we have in
modern England an executive control-
ling the expression of opinion. It is
absolute in a degree unknown, I think,
in past society.

"Now, it is evident that, of all forms
of civil activity, writing upon the Free
Press most directly challenges this
arbitrary power. There is not an editor
responsible for the management of any
Free Paper who will not tell you that
a thousand times he has had to con-
sider whether it were possible to tell a
particular truth, however important
that truth might be to the com-
monwealth. And the fear which
restrains him is the fear of destruc-
tion which the combination of the
professional politician and lawyer
holds in its hand. There is not one
such editor who could not bear
witness to the numerous occasions
on which he had, however courageous
he might be, to forego the telling of
a truth which was of vital value,
because its publication would involve
the destruction of the paper he pre-
cariously controlled."

"There is no need to labour all
this. The loss of freedom we have
gradually suffered is quite familiar
to all of us, and it is among the
worst of all the mental symptoms
with which our society is affected."

NOTICES.

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
Being Agents for the above COMPANY, we are prepared to issue
POLICIES against FIRE, MARINE LIFE and MOTOR ACCIDENTS at
current rates.
For further particulars, please apply to—
UNION TRADING COMPANY,
Princes Building, General Agents.

— FOR —
**CARS on
HIRE**

Experienced Chauffeurs
and
Expert Mechanics.

A Large Number of
New and Comfortable Cars
Always in Readiness.

Phone
977 & 2589

**MERCURY
GARAGE CO.,**
59-61 Des Voeux Road Central.

Arrangements
for Special
Occasions

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.
PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 37½ lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
GENERAL MANAGERS

**EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL
WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES.**

A palatable emulsion containing forty per cent of pure
Cod Liver Oil, a valuable Food, Tissue Builder,
and Tonic.

In bottles \$1.25 and \$2.00 each.

EXTRACT OF MALT & COD LIVER OIL
\$1.50 and \$2.50 per bottle.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
TELEPHONE 299.

統 The King On 永安有限公司
辦 寰球貨品

UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS
Most up-to-date and Cheapest House in Hongkong.
Address: DES VOEUX ROAD and CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL.
Telephone: Nos. 196 & 198.

JAMES STEER.
8, 10E HOUSE STREET.
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.

CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS, WATCHES AND NAUTICAL
INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED UNDER MY
PERSONAL SUPERVISION.

Tel. 2877. Tel. 2377.

**STATE EXPRESS
CIGARETTES.**

The particular man demands a particular cigarette.
State Express are made for just such men—men
of discrimination who require the best.

VIRGINIA
No. 555 - - - 85 cents. PER TIN
OF 50.

PACKED IN PATENT VACUUM TINS.

Sole Manufacturers:
ARDATH TOBACCO CO., LTD.,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

DEWAR'S

"IMPERIAL"

AND

"EXTRA SPECIAL"

SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Telephone 616.

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

FURNISHING DEPT.

Tapestries
Velvets
Serges
Curtains
Printed Fabrics
Cretonnes
Table Covers
Bedspreads
Down Quilts
Blankets
Linens

SAMPLES WILLINGLY

The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, 1919.

ROCKS.

A reader of the "China Mail" enquires if it be correct to speak of Hongkong granite as "igneous" rock. It is. The geologists, mineralogists, petrologists, or paleontologists, whatever they decide to call themselves, have not yet hit upon a uniform set of classifying terms, and the novice is often puzzled. Nor do we as yet know of an elementary text book which we can recommend to beginners. Perhaps some reader will oblige our enquirer in this detail. Lyell's book was found illuminating by Darwin, but we cannot all be Darwins.

One system, perhaps the most simple, of classifying the rocks is certainly characterized by some naivety. Rocks which cannot have their previous history traced are called "original" or "undivided," which is very unscientific. Lava is included among these, and we really do have some idea of its antecedents, though no man has ever seen it before the boiling. There are rocks that have been forced up from below, and resolidified in the mass of two crust. These are called "igneous" or "eruptive," though they may not have erupted in the ordinary volcanic way. Other names for them are "massive" or "unstratified," to distinguish them from the structures whose history can be read, or deduced. Their chemical constitution offers the analysing mineralogist some certainty of classification. It is the "sedimentary" or "stratified" rocks which tell the most vivid story, as they did to that fascinating Scots writer Hugh Miller. Some have been produced by disintegration (a process now going on at Hongkong), others by chemical precipitation in water, and others again from organic matter, as corals. Some people call these "aqueous" or "deposited," and that again brought in the term "aeolian," to cover deposits left by the wind. When a geologist isn't quite sure,

that is to say, when a rock presents to him characteristics of more than one class, he doesn't worry. He says "metamorphic," and the bystanders gaze and wonder at the extent of his knowledge. The word means "changing body," which would apply just as correctly to war-time beer. This general classification only leads us on to a mass of names like schist, gneiss, trap, silica, which no fellow can understand.

Since Hugh Miller was persecuted by the chapel folk, and Darwin by the Bishops, there has been a terrible lot of argument as to the age of the earth, and particularly as to the length of time that life has been apparent upon it. Archbishop Ussher's chronology, which persuaded generations of pious folk beyond all argument that the world was created about four thousand years ago, was not based upon the rocks, as the truth should be. Lord Kelvin wouldn't have the age less than twenty millions of years, nor more than 400 millions, which is a reasonable margin of time, and far more than we are allowed to get out of the first edition of the "China Mail" on Saturdays. Afterwards, he put it between 20 and 40 millions. Geologists claimed at least 100 millions for the process of evolution—a period which Sir George Darwin in 1886 was inclined to fix as the maximum. Later on, when the discovery of radium upset all their calculations of solar and internal heat, he shifted his ground (like an honest man) and was willing to believe that the moon might be as much as 1,000 millions of years old. The physicist and the geologist are still arguing, and there are serious gaps in the knowledge of both. The sort of calculations that Lord Kelvin made might be hopelessly wrong, and were afterwards proved to be, by the discovery of new factors he had ignored. Then there are "faults" in geology, and volcanic shiftings of sedimentary rocks for which there is no sure evidence. Still, so much is sure that Archbishop Ussher would be laughed out of court to-day. Only the poets are allowed to talk of eternal hills nowadays. "Hongkong's" rocks are certainly not over-lapping, as they get restless occasionally, and break into people's houses, with unpleasant and expensive results. There are some houses here, perched beneath these angry triangles, that we certainly wouldn't care to sleep in at night, that be wet and windy.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day's dollar is worth \$s. 1 11/16d.

Major L.R. Taylor, R.E., has joined the local garrison.

The Chinese Peace Conference is expected to open next week.

The Shanghai Municipal Council invite applications for debentures in their 7 per cent loan of 1918.

More locally owned steamers are to be released from Government control between now and the 25th inst.

There was a collision of trains on the Yueh-Han line at Shan-pei-are on Monday morning, but nobody was hurt.

Communicable disease in to-day's return was one fatal case of enteric, and one of cerebro-spinal fever.

It is reported that the operation of the railroads in the United States in 1918 by the government resulted in a deficit of \$150,000,000.

Mrs. J. L. McPherson will deliver a lecture on "Appreciation of Pictures" at the Helena May Institute on Monday, March 3, at 5.30 p.m.

The steam launch "Changpao" was pirated on her way from Canton to Suncho. The pirates took all the valuables they could find, and are holding several passengers for ransom.

The Royal Naval Quadrille Club held a successful dance in the Naval Theatre last night, when the programme included fox trots, one steps, and the old style round and square dances.

Lee Hong Chew, private in the United States army, was killed in France on October 13. He is the first native born Chinese in the American army who is known to have died for the Cause.

No doubt the committee nominated by the Government to arrange our local Peace Celebration will take it in good part if we suggest that they ought to co-opt representatives of those who have come back after "doing their bit" at the front.

A batch of officers on the way to Vladivostok to join the British Forces there are staying in the various hotels in the Colony. Judging by the medal ribbons and wound stripes they are wearing, most of them have seen much active service.

The mass meeting at Canton yesterday appointed a committee and sent a telegram to the delegates in Paris urging them to fight for the nullification of all agreements made between Japan and the Peking government.

2nd Lieutenant C. A. S. Russ, R.G.A., a solicitor in the Colony at the outbreak of war, received a commission in the R.G.A. here early in 1915. He has now resigned his commission. Mr. Russ went home about a year ago and was afterwards stationed in Malta.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company announces that their liner "Colombia," which will arrive tomorrow from San Francisco via Manila, with mail, will be despatched from this port next Wednesday evening for San Francisco via Shanghai. The hour of departure will be deferred until after the races Wednesday afternoon, in order to accommodate those race watchers and riders from Shanghai who wish to return on the boat.

While the Empress of Russia was in harbour at Colombo, a hospital ship was there with Australians going home. The Australians gave orders that the men were not to go ashore but a great number got off when the boat was coaling the order had to be rescinded. There were many pathetic sights but none more so than one soldier minus an arm and a leg. He was ashore! His pals, half a dozen in number, took him everywhere they went carrying him in turn. When the Y.M.C.A. to tea they laid the crippled soldier on a packing case, obtained his and their own teas and brought chairs up and sat all round him, taking their tea and laughing and joking, and in the highest spirits. Tea finished, and one of the men picked up the damaged soldier and off they went again.

BEWARE OF COLDS.

Children are much more likely to contract the contagious diseases when they have colds. Whooping cough, diphtheria, scarlet fever and pneumonia are diseases that are often contracted when the child has a cold. That is why all medical authorities say beware of colds. For the quick cure of colds you will find nothing better than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It can always be depended upon and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by All Chemists and Storekeepers.

SANITARY BOARD.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The Hongkong Sanitary Board met yesterday afternoon. Mr. A. Gibson being in the chair. Those present included: Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., Mr. F. P. L. Bowley, Mr. C. G. Alabaster, Dr. F. M. G. Ozorio, Lieut.-Col. Crisp, Mr. Chan Kai-ming, Mr. S. W. Tso, Mrs. Hickling (Acting M.O.H.) and Mrs. D. Dabhy (Acting Secretary).

POULTRY MARKET QUESTION.

On the plan of the proposed poultry depot at Connaught Road West, Mr. Bowley inquired: This is not the plan asked for. What offer was made to the poultry dealers and why it was rejected?

The Chairman replied: An offer of a space on the vacant lot opposite the Sailors' Home, about 50 feet by 55 feet, was made to the poultry dealers, so that they might use it as a temporary store, and relieve the congestion in Ko Shing Street. But only was offered, in case it was decided to proceed with the building of a proper market. The poultry men took no action on this offer, giving, later, as their reason that there was not room enough. They did not reply to the offer made by the Public Works Department. Action was then taken by the Police for street obstruction, and some of them were fined. Representations were made on behalf of the poultry dealers, and the Police proceedings were adjourned, so as to give the poultry dealers more time to get started if they wished to make use of the offer of the space. As the matter stands at present, the poultry dealers are communicating direct with the Government.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

An application came up for an offensive trade licence on a site near Tai Hang Village. The Hon. Mr. Chatham opposed this on the grounds that the Government intended to build residential dwellings there and therefore to these, an offensive trade would be an inconvenience. On these grounds therefore he proposed that the application be refused.

Mr. Alabaster then asked whether there were other offensive trades in the vicinity and Mr. Gibson said yes, there was a soap factory, and that as the application which Mr. Chatham was opposing was for a soap factory also, he, the Chairman, thought it would only complicate matters if it were granted.

He seconded the Hon. Mr. Chatham's motion which was carried by five votes to three.

An application was next considered for an offensive trade licence at No. 25, Whitfield, Shaukiwan. The Chairman said that the applicant intended to make a fertilizer from ground bones. In answer to Mr. Alabaster's question as to whether there would be an offensive smell he said that it depended whether or not dry bones were used. In any case there would be some smell. This application the Hon. Mr. Chatham opposed and proposed that it be refused. Mr. Bowley seconded this, and it was carried with Dr. Ozorio as the only dissenter.

An application for an offensive trade licence (fat-boiling) at No. 225, Ham Tau Chung Village, was granted, on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Chatham, the members being satisfied by looking at a map of the district that the site on which the factory was to be built was some distance from the road to Shekin.

The rest of the business was formal.

UNLICENSED MONEY-CHANGERS.

Four Chinese appeared on remand before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Magistrate's court this morning on a charge of exporting silver coins which included \$800 Hongkong currency, \$800, and a large amount of Canton money, from the Colony by the "Glenalloch."

Mr. A. B. Hall, of Messrs. Lo & Lo, who was for the defence, said that in an interview with the men in jail they admitted to him they were unlicensed money-changers. They were not on board the steamer as passengers, but with the idea of doing business with the passengers. This being the case, the charge of exporting silver coins fell through, and the only offence which could be laid to their charge was one of being unlicensed money-changers. Having regard to this he asked his Worship to acquit them on the charge of exporting. Their reason for uttering untrue statements to the Police were that they were apprehensive of the consequences which would attend if the fact that they were unlicensed money-changers was revealed. His Worship amended the charge to one of lacking a licence, and he fined the defendants \$25 each, the silver coins being ordered to be returned to them.

A SHIPPING APPEAL CASE.

The United States Court for China has just received a copy of the decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of *Swayne & Hoyt v. Everett* in which, it will be remembered, a judgment was rendered by Judge Lobbinger in favour of Leonard Everett, now with the United States Shipping Board in Manila, for \$2,700. This judgment is affirmed in every particular by the Court of Appeals, the opinion being written by Judge Ross with the concurrence of both associates, Judges Gilbert and Hunt. On account of its wide interest to shippers the opinion is reproduced here in full:

Judge Ross said: This case comes here from the United States Court for China. It is a writ of error sued out by the defendant to an action there brought by the present defendant in error to recover damages for the refusal of the plaintiff in error, a common carrier, to receive, without lawful excuse, certain cargo offered it by the plaintiff to the action for shipment from Shanghai by the steamer "Yucatan," which had been advertised to be on the berth at Shanghai for freight to San Francisco.

The facts are practically undisputed, and are, briefly, these:—Swayne & Hoyt was a California corporation having its principal place of business at San Francisco, and was therefore an American citizen, and was a common carrier of freight between the Orient and that among other places. It had as its agent at Shanghai a British corporation styled Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., and had under charter the said steamship for a voyage from San Francisco to China and Japan and return to San Francisco and other Pacific coast ports of the United States.

Prior to the arrival of the "Yucatan" at Shanghai the plaintiff in the case applied to the agent of the defendant therefor to space in the ship in which to ship certain goods, in response to which application, after one denial of it, the agent agreed to provide the requested space upon condition, that the application be approved by the British Consul at Shanghai. That conditional acceptance was refused. The cargo offered for shipment by the plaintiff was being handled by him for German subjects, by reason of which fact he was blacklisted by the British Government, and all British subjects, including the agent of the defendant corporation, inhibited from dealing with the plaintiff respecting the cargo. The defendant offered to accept the cargo offered by Everett, the action was brought, resulting in the judgment of the court below in his favour for \$2,700.20, with costs.

But two questions of law are involved, first, whether the court below had jurisdiction of the subject-matter of the action; and if so, then secondly, its merits.

By Section 1 of the Act of June 30, 1906, creating the court below it is given "exclusive jurisdiction in all cases and judicial proceedings whereof jurisdiction may now be exercised by United States Consuls and Ministers by law and by virtue of treaties between the United States and China, except in so far as the said jurisdiction is qualified by Section 2 of this Act. The qualification specified in Section 2 of the Act has no bearing upon the present case, and, therefore, no further mention of it need be made.

At the time of the passage of the Act of June 30, 1906, there were in force the provisions of Sections 4083, 4084, and 4085 of the Revised Statutes, by which certain judicial authority was conferred upon United States Ministers and Consuls in certain countries, including China, which jurisdiction embraced all controversies between citizens of the United States or others, provided for by its treaties.

The treaty with China, bearing upon the present question was that of June 18, 1868, and conferred upon the United States the right to appoint Consuls in various parts of China. Its XXVth Article is as follows:—

"All questions in regard to rights, whether of property or person, arising between citizens of the United States in China, shall be subject to the jurisdiction and regulated by the authorities of their own government; and all controversies occurring in China between citizens of the United States and the subjects of any other governments shall be regulated by the treaties existing between the United States and such governments, respectively, without interference on the part of China."

It is the contention of the plaintiff in error that the words "in China" in the foregoing Article qualify the word "arising" in other words, that a residence of the parties in China is essential to the existence of any jurisdiction in the court. We think it obvious that such a construction of the provision is wholly inadmissible, for the subject-matter thereby dealt with is controversies arising in China. The first clause of the provision relates to controversies in regard to rights, whether of property or person, there arising between citizens of the United States; and declares that they shall be subject to the jurisdiction and be regulated by the authorities of their

FOOTBALL.

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

ROYAL NAVY DEFEAT R.G.A.

This league match was played on the Club ground yesterday, the gunners being poorly represented; while the Navy were trying a few men. The Navy naturally had the bulk of the play but despite the many shots rained upon Taylor, no goals were scored in the first half, the only efforts by the R.G.A. being solo ones from Green the centre forward. Constant pressure told in the second half, Torr and Sharnan being continually engaged in kicking away to save their goal while behind them Taylor saved brilliantly and repeatedly. At last McNiven, who had always been active in his attempts to open the scoring, put the Navy a goal up, beating Taylor after running the ball close in. Green and Telford brought play to within shooting distance of Crocker but Warren and Parker kicked away in turn. Neal and McNiven brought play back to the R.G.A. end and gave Warren an opportunity but Bell intervened. Finally McNiven scored a second goal with a fast shot, the Navy winning easily, being in all respects the superior team. Result:—Navy, 2; R.G.A., 0. Mr. Tucker refereed.

TIME TOO.

The Military Censorship Regulations for the Press in Hongkong are removed. The "China Mail" was so informed this morning by Major L. Cassel, General Staff Officer, and D.A.A. & Q.M.G.

own government; and by its second clause it is declared that all such controversies there arising between citizens of the United States and the subjects of any other government, shall be regulated by the treaties existing between the United States and such Governments, respectively—in each instance without interference on the part of China. We regard it as clear that this is the very plain meaning of the Article in question. As said by the court for the defendant in error, the bare reading of its second clause is all that is necessary to show that the words "in China" there used, fixes, as the basis of the jurisdiction of the court, the place of the origin of the controversy, and not the residence of the parties thereto. No sound reason is suggested why like construction should not be placed upon the first clause. To adopt the view urged by the plaintiff in error would be, in effect, to hold a consular court in China vested with jurisdiction of a controversy between American citizens arising in the United States if they happened to be residents of China.

Upon the merits we think the case equally clear.

It does not admit of doubt that a common carrier, with certain well-established exceptions, is under legal obligation to carry the goods of any member of the public who may tender them for carriage. That such a carrier subject to such legal obligation may show that it was prevented from performing it by act of God or a public enemy, or by some other cause over which it had no control, is readily conceded, but in all such cases the defence is an affirmative one, and the burden is upon the carrier to both plead and prove it. *Michie on Carriers*, Sec. 381; *Chicago, etc. R. R. Co. v. Wolcott*, 89 N. E. Rep. 451.

At the time of the occurrences in question, England and Germany were at war, but the United States was not; on the contrary, this country was then observing strict neutrality between those belligerents. How, then, can it be properly held that the performance of the clear legal duty of an American citizen, is excused on the ground that the British Government had forbidden its citizens and corporations, to be one of which happened, to be the agent of the American carrier, from receiving the tendered freight and providing for its transportation? Such is not the law as we understand it.

It is contended on behalf of the carrier that there was no evidence to show that it knew that its agent at Shanghai was inhibited by the British Government from shipping the goods of the plaintiff in time to have employed an agent not under such disability. Whether or not the carrier knew of the inhibition at all, or was apprised of it in time to have employed another agent, the fact remains that the agent it did appoint, acting within the scope of his employment, deprived the plaintiff of his legal right. For that wrong we think the carrier was properly adjudged liable, even assuming that it was ignorant of its agent's disability. The judgment is affirmed. The successful party in the case, Mr. Everett, was represented by the law firm Messrs. Fleming & Davies, while Messrs. Swayne & Hoyt were represented by Messrs. Jernigan, Fessenden & Rice.

THEY MAKE YOU FEEL GOOD.

THE pleasant purgative effect experienced after taking Chamberlain's Tablets and the healthy condition of body and mind to which they contribute make one feel that living is worth while. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

LADIES' SECTION.

Lady Rees Davies' competition to take place at Fanling on Friday the 21st inst.

DRAW.
Mrs. Hancock and Mrs. Manning, play Mrs. Dreaper and Mrs. Lindsell. Mrs. Kent and Miss Wilkinson, play Mrs. Cassidy and Mrs. Morrison. Mrs. Wakeman and Mrs. Morrison, play Mrs. A. E. Griffin and Mrs. Falconer.

Mrs. Anderson and Mrs. Arthur, play Mrs. Moore and Mrs. J. W. Taylor.

Miss Denison and Miss Lander, play Lady Rees Davies and Mrs. Ormiston.

Mrs. Fletcher and Mrs. Adams, play Mrs. Ritchie and Mrs. Thurstfield.

Mrs. McKenny and Mrs. Redmond, play Mrs. Maitland and Mrs. C. B. Brown.

Mrs. Fleming and Mrs. H. Griffin, play Mrs. Crawford and Miss J. Rodger.

Mrs. Ram and Mrs. Shenton. In the event of any couple being unable to play, would they kindly advise their opponents as soon as possible so that a scorer can be provided.

BILLIARDS.

THE GARRISON TOURNAMENT.

STAFF & DEPTS. v. 83rd Co. R.G.A.

This semi-final was concluded at the Soldiers' Club last night. Only one match was required to complete and the Staff held a lead of 55 points. This just proved sufficient as Corpl. Taylor (83 Co.) defeated Staff Sgt. Gibbons of the winning team by 41 points, the Staff thus entering the final by the narrow margin of 14 points. The best breaks were 18 and 17 by Corpl. Taylor. Final scores:—

STAFF & DEPTS.
Sgt. Stone 133
Sgt. Lyth 184
Sgt. Major Sainsbury 200
C.M.S. Sherratt 200
Capt. Lammert 200
Sgt. Sherratt 189
Staff Sgt. Stanley 133
Staff Sgt. Gibbons 159

83rd Co. R.G.A.
Gunn. Gregory 209
" Sharpe 209
" Morrison 156
" Simpson 189
Tpr. Bayley 162
Gunn. Parrott 200
" Taylor 200
Corpl. Taylor 200

1459

THE FINAL.

MANCHESTERS v. STAFF AND DEPTS.

The final then followed, Sgt. Hall, Manchester, and Sgt. Sherratt, Staff, being the first pair. The Staff man early took the lead, and was soon 50 ahead. Hall plodded away and kept within distance, but Sherratt played nice billiards and without making any big breaks scored so consistently that he won by 56 points, giving his team a capital start. Drummer Hooper, Manchester, and Staff Q. M. Sgt. Sherratt were the next pair. Sherratt playing very confidently, while his opponent never had the chance to get going. Sherratt with a succession of double figure breaks soon left his opponent far behind and would have won by a larger margin had he not missed an easy losing three for the red when only requiring three for game. Hooper, requiring three a few but Sherratt clinched matters by scoring his 90, thus improving on Sherratt's good lead and the Staff retired with the fine lead of 147 points. The best breaks were: Sherratt, 19, 17, 16 and many smaller double figure breaks. Sherratt and Hall each a 15. The match will be resumed to-night when the Manchester players expect to send some better players to the table and reduce the deficit. Scores:—

STAFF AND DEPTS.

Sgt. Hall 144
Dr. Hooper 109

253

MANCHESTERS.

Sgt. Sherratt 200
S. Q. M. S. Sherratt 200

400

HONGKONG CHAMPIONSHIP.

At the V.R.C. last night, Mr. S. Gray beat Mr. W. E. Crocker by 400 to 157, or 243 points. Mr. Crocker was quite out of form. The winner's best break was 37, the highest in the tournament to date.

To-night at the same place Sgt. Drummond and Sgt. Davis are to play in the same competition.

DON'T RISK PNEUMONIA.

GET rid of every cold as quickly as possible. It is the forerunner of all pulmonary trouble, and pneumonia may develop in a few hours. Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is a simple thing to do, but the effect is marvellous. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

[SPECIAL] CABLE.

THE "NORE" AND "NOVARA."

GOVERNMENT ACTION CONDEMNED.

[CHINA MAIL SPECIAL.]

SINGAPORE, Feb. 10.

The action of the Admiralty in requisitioning the "Nore" and the "Novara" for the repatriation of German women and children from China has aroused the most intense indignation here.

The Governor wired in strong terms to the Colonial Office about it. The medical profession here have wired Sir W. W. Chayna pointing out that 60 British women and children, urgent invalid cases, are booked to leave the Straits on the "Nore" and the "Novara." They strongly urged him to raise the question in Parliament.

Singapore women cabled to similar effect to Havelock Wilson.

THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

On December 14 the British elections took place. They were distinguished by four unprecedented features:

First, some six million women voted; women of thirty and over were enfranchised by the recent Act of Parliament, and this was the first exercise of their new power. In some districts women were at the polls before the men and in larger numbers.

Second, by the same Act many additional made voters were created through the extension of the franchise by abolishing certain property and residential qualifications formerly necessary.

Third, all the balloting was done in one day, instead of the usual elections in different districts, spreading over weeks.

Fourth, the votes were not counted on the day of election; they will not be counted for a fortnight, so that the ballots of the soldiers abroad may be received and opened with the others.

The question of the soldier vote formed the Labour party's chief objection to having an election at all, it being alleged that such an election among millions of workmen, now soldiers abroad, would not poll more than a part of the whole soldier vote. Mr. Lloyd George, the Prime Minister, denied this in general, adding that the Labour party did not represent all the labour of the United Kingdom; that, in fact, it represented only a small part, that labour votes would be largely cast for the Government, that the remainder were under the control of the pacifists, and that it would not be safe to trust the business of a great Empire to such a Labour party until it was able to overthrow this clique.

The objection on the part of many Liberals to the election was the claim that it was unnecessary to issue a new mandate of authority to the present Coalition Government. However, the Premier thought otherwise. He was winningly frank in his statement that the present was the time to take action if a further extension of power was to be obtained. The Coalition Government is supposed to be non-partisan. Accordingly its electoral programme as to home policies was as follows:

1. Protection to those industries essential to national security.
2. Prevention of the dumping of goods produced by foreign cheap labour.
3. Colonial preference.
4. Land reform.
5. A minimum wage.
6. Reconstitution of the House of Lords by omitting the principle of heredity.
7. No coercion to Ulster in the Irish settlement.
8. Welsh Church disestablishment.

To the opponents of Mr. Lloyd George (popularly supposed to be a free-trader and Home-Ruler), this seemed an opportunist programme, and the Premier's utterance have rather confirmed them in that opinion.

As to foreign policy, Mr. Lloyd George's claims for indemnity from Germany, on the plea of a full payment for her crimes (as if that could ever be) rather than on what she can pay within a reasonable time, have caused his critics to query whether, after all, he might not be using a great national mood for electioneering purposes. The question arises, therefore, how long will the new Government last?

Mr. Chamberlain won a victory in 1900 on a similar issue—the so-called "khaki election" which he as Colonial Secretary was a chief agent in bringing about in order to take advantage of the patriotic and anti-Boer fervor animating the nation. Mr. George's supporters believe that he is equally justified in a similar foreign policy to-day. All events, this victory is conceded.

Nor do his supporters forget his services to land, labour, and social reform at home, or that to him more perhaps than to any other man is due the plan of Allied military campaign under a single commander—one of the chief reasons why we won the war. These things added force to the Premier's appeals to the nation to sink party differences and to maintain its unity. That the British people would be wise enough at this crisis to endorse Lloyd George we have not doubted was a foregone conclusion. —The Outlook.

THE WAR BOND DRAWING.**RESULT OF SALE OF TICKETS.**

St. Andrew's Society's War Bond Drawing is announced to take place at the City Hall on Friday, at 5.30 p.m. A test of the machine to be used will take place on Thursday. It has been brought over from Macao for the purpose and is, we believe, the first of its kind ever seen here. Members of the Committee visited Macao the other day and, after being fully satisfied as to its working, made arrangements for the machine, a most intricate but highly efficient apparatus, to be brought to Hongkong. The Drawing on Friday will be conducted by Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, Chartered Accountants, and, apart from the prospect of winning one of the fifty-six prizes, it should prove an attraction to a large body of the general public.

The sale of tickets has fallen short of expectations, no doubt due to the numerous similar drawings elsewhere in the East and the sudden cessation of hostilities. Nevertheless a very handsome result has been achieved, enabling the organizers to allocate a sum of no less than \$71,750 to War Charities, to benefit which was the chief object of the drawing. The number of tickets printed was 40,000, of which 28,700 were sold, which at \$3 per ticket, amounts to \$143,500. After expenses amounting to \$4,750, there is a sum of \$87,000 available for distribution as prize money. As stated before there are 50 prizes, these ranging in value from \$17,610 to a modest sum of \$50.

It will be gratifying to all supporters of the St. Andrew's effort to know that, with the addition of the fifty per cent. of proceeds of the drawing, the Society will be able to donate a sum of over \$21,000 to War Charities. As compared with previous years, this is a very handsome result indeed, the figures being:—

1915	\$ 2,000
1916	\$18,000
1917	\$47,000
1918	\$21,000

CHINESE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The complaint of the Southern delegates that the Northern party are delaying the actual opening of the Peace Conference by continuing military operations in Shensi, etc., has been crystallized in a message despatched to the Diplomatic Body in Peking. The allegation was to the effect that military supplies, including ammunition, were being sent to the Northern forces in Shensi.

A bulletin was issued by the Intelligence Bureau of the Constitutional Government of China to the following effect:—

"The following telegram has been despatched to His Excellency Sir John Jordan, Dean of the Diplomatic Corps at Peking, by Mr. Tung Shao-yi, Chief Delegate of the Constitutional Government of China to the Domestic Peace Conference:—

"Since the declaration of the armistice, movements of Northern troops by the Kihnan-Pienlo Railways have continued uninterrupted. Latest advices report more troops and quantities of ammunition under General Sung Peng-han have reached Chingchow thence to be transported to Shensi through Honan by the Pienlo Railway. This action on the part of the Peking Government, I protest, is, to every intent and purpose, a clear violation of the armistice. I respectfully bring this matter to the notice of their Excellencies the Ministers of the friendly Powers, requesting that their good offices be used to see that the transportation of Northern troops into Shensi by these railways be at once entirely suspended and further troop movements into Shensi by any route be stopped."

Mr. Chu Chi-chien, chief of the Northern Delegates, is expected in Shanghai in two or three days' time. The Peace Conference is not expected to commence its sessions until after his arrival.

The Peace News Agency reports: The rules of conference were signed by Chief Delegate Tang on Feb. 12. They will be taken to Nanking by Mr. Wang You-lin for Chief Delegate Chu to sign, after which the date of conference will be still nearer. Chief Delegate Chu is reported to be coming to Shanghai in a day or two.

The M.P.'s now in Shanghai recognizing that there will be many questions before the peace conference requiring consultations, propose to ask the Parliament Members' Correspondence Office to nominate several M.P.'s from among those in Shanghai to participate at the peace conference. It is said that five M.P.'s, Mou Lin, Pang Tse-n, Kuo Jen-chang, Tang Pao-ao, and Wen Shih-lin, have been so nominated. But in view of Parliament being in session at present, it is a question whether the nomination by the Parliament Members' Correspondence Office from among the portion of M.P.'s resident in Shanghai alone is valid.

EUROPE IN REVOLUTION.

(BY LIBERTY COLUMN REPINGTON.)

The man who has my deepest sympathy at this moment is the Editor of the "Statesman's Yearbook" for 1919. All Europe north and east of the Rhine and the Alps is in the melting pot. The truth of to-day is the falsehood of to-morrow. Men come and go, the figures fit to and fro, pyramids try to stand upon anything except their bases, opinions clash together, great waves of opinion first flow and then ebb, frontiers disappear, tribes and races regroup themselves, comedy and tragedy go arm in arm, nobody in particular governs, while half-real and half-fictional armies fight one day and vanish the next. Into this cauldron of trouble the wisest men of Western diplomacy peer with long faces and astounded eyes.

If we take the German race first, we note the disappearance of oblivion of all the reigning and princely families, and the substitution of forms of republicanism ranging from the real article to extreme forms of Bolshevism. Less bloodshed than elsewhere. A tremor of apprehension about the attitude of the returning and beaten legions, who seem to have their own ideas of what should happen. New figures arise to match the times, and the old particularism raises its hydra-heads once more. Yet, withal, a certain orderliness even in confusion and a general desire among perhaps three-fourths of the people to re-establish national unity and constitutionalism through the agency of a national Constituent Assembly.

The German Navy has been reduced to impotence and no longer counts for anything, but the same thing cannot yet be said of the German field armies, which retain the semblance at all events of order, remain in the hands of their old chief, and have not been forced to demobilise under the too soft conditions of the terms of armistice. I have not yet been able to discover anything but talk about German demobilisation, except for the Rhine Province and Alsace-Lorraine, so far as the field armies are concerned. They have gone back across the Rhine, and are apparently resting and reorganising to the east of it. Their part in future events remains to be defined. I should say that the temporarily shattered block of 80 million Germans in Central Europe will be the first to recover and reunite.

In Russia a dozen Russias—Bolshevism prevails in the north, at Petrograd and Moscow, and finds its support in the Spartacus group at Berlin and on the Clyde in Scotland. Bolshevism means war and rapine on a permanent establishment. The grip of winter prevents exuberant manifestations of its nefarious works in Russia, which it has left in ruins. No Power has acknowledged the Bolshevist bandits and murderers who rule. Estonia, Livonia, and Courland struggle for their independence. The Ukraine Democrats give a little more hope, and through our fleet in the Black Sea we are now in touch with them. We shall also be in touch with the groups of patriot forces under General Denikin, whose Volunteer Army is allied with the Asirakhan Army, the Southern Army under General Zvalov, the Northern Army under General Keller, and other bands. If the Hetman Skoropadski or his successor in the Ukraine, and the Ataman Krasnov of the Don Cossacks unite with Denikin's forces, the first signs of a regenerated and federated united Russia might appear out of the Cimmerian gloom.

Without a strong, unified, and organized Russia I do not believe that peace can be either integral or permanent, or that the new States on Russia's borders can be safe. If the Peace Conference leaves this work unfinished it will leave its task undone. Bolshevism, alias Asiatic Nihilism, so far as it has not meant murder and robbery, destruction, and disruption, has been a doctrine of pure negation. It has spread abroad owing to the weakness and disunion of the forces opposed to it. It is the negation of liberty and democracy. Russia, to restrain the ravages of this human plague, requires not men nor patriots, of whom she has plenty, but guidance, material help, and the administrative and organising capacity which she lacks. We are in touch now with the real Russia in the south, and must complete our work elsewhere by aiding Russia to rise again.

Austria is finished. German Austria is nearly sure to fall to Germany when the latter reunites. The Tyrol and the Vorarlberg are in no haste to acknowledge the guidance of Vienna, and may form a new Switzerland and become a neutral State. The Czech-Slovaks are quickly carving out their frontiers to make Bohemia all their own and to press hard upon both German Austria and Hungary. Slovenes, Croats, and Serbs arm themselves to attain their aspirations, while the Rumanians in Transylvania will soon claim reunion with their Motherland. Pressed on all sides, the position of Hungary grows desperate.

Very pleasant to Western minds is the thought of the rehabilitation of Poland within her ethnographic limits. These limits should withdraw Upper Silesia and Pomerania from Prussia, as well as a large part of West Prussia in which Poles predominate, and the Regency of Allenstein in the Masurian district of East Prussia. In

OUR WATCH ON RHINE.

A returned British prisoner who was at liberty in Berlin during the revolution says that "Deutschland über Alles." The Watch on the Rhine, and similar songs are at the moment highly unpopular in the German capital. This led to one of the funniest incidents of the revolution.

Three English civilians who had celebrated the armistice were coming along the Unter den Linden singing "The Watch on the Rhine" when they were stopped by some German soldiers, who said they ought to be ashamed of themselves for singing such rubbish. "I've come from the Rhine," said one of the Germans. "You go down there and try to keep watch, and then you won't sing so much about it. It is time the German nation forgot that nonsense."

"But we are English," said one of the civilians. "What?" exclaimed the astounded soldier, "then why sing 'The Watch on the Rhine'?"

"Well," answered one of the tactless English, "you see we are keeping it now."

The soldiers passed on without another word.

In several Berlin cafes, says this prisoner, the orchestra played "Rule, Britannia" for the benefit of the British present.

THE EX-KAISER AND NEUTRALS.

The uneasiness generally anticipated at the singular liberty permitted by the Netherlands Government to the ex-Kaiser in his dealings by telegraph, telephone, and otherwise with his friends and supporters promises to deepen and become even menacing unless the Allies make it clear that this leniency by the Dutch authorities will be held to be not only an unneutral, but an unfriendly act. The latest manifestation of the ex-Kaiser's activities is believed to have been in the direction of Switzerland. This would be of a piece with what occurred when the war was only a few weeks old, when the Kaiser had sent a special emissary to the President of the Swiss Republic with a gift the character of which was not allowed to be transpired. Equal reticence was observed regarding the nature of the message of which that emissary was the bearer; but it was of significance to hear that his interview with the President was very short, and that the gift was declined in terms which were "correct" and dignified, left no room for doubt that the chief of the Swiss Confederation was far from pleased at the proffered honour. The precedent obviously is not a pleasant one for the Germans, but very much has happened since September, 1914. The ex-Kaiser, in his present straits, may be tempted once more to try his luck with Switzerland, which remains so torn in its emotions that even this week it has been heavily punishing a journalist who had ventured to say some unpleasantly pointed things about the last of the German Emperors.

These territories reside 4,000,000 Poles, and an outlet to the sea at Danzig must be reserved for Poland. Western Galicia, and naturally all the old Russian Poland, complete the resurrected State, which needs only union within, and the cessation of the strife of parties, to obtain the formal recognition of the world. Of all blows which hit the Prussians hardest, the resurgence of Poland is the worst.

When we think, besides, of Finland and of Silesia, of Roumania and Bessarabia, of all the multitude of claimants for lands and islands in the Eastern Mediterranean, of Armenia and Georgia, of Arabs and Turks, we must truly admit the appalling complexity and the range of the questions to be settled in Paris in 1919. We, too, have our troubles, for if the master idea of the Rhine and the Alps for the continental military frontier of the Western Allies holds the field, the case of the Rhine Province and the Palatinate has still to be regularised to consort with the master idea the Netherlands has to come into line with the general plan on the lower Scheldt, and Belgian independence has to be ratified by the formal abrogation of Article 7 of the Treaty of 1839.

It is time that the orgy of demagoguism inseparable from a General Election should cease as soon as possible and that statesmanship should resume control. The armistice, I think, should not be renewed without a formal undertaking by Germany to demobilise, on the Austrian armistice scale, by a fixed date, and in any case the Associated Governments must ascertain with precision the real state of the German forces and appoint the strength of the Armies of Occupation and the quota to be provided by each Associated Power. There are still great questions which may only be answered by a display at least of force. To talk of a general demobilisation, and still more to carry it out, before peace is signed, would be an act of lunacy. Let us remember that our own and the American forces, once they leave France, will not readily be recalled; and that final decisions regarding the strength and character of military force hereafter to be temporarily or permanently maintained by any of us must await the ratification of the Final Act of the peace. —Morning Post.

WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL POWER.

The world's factories, including electric lighting and street railways, have been found by the recent British inquiry to use about 75,000,000 horse-power of energy; the world's main railways, 21,000,000 and the world's shipping 24,000,000—a total of 120,000,000 horse-power.

Of the 75,000,000 horse-power devoted to factories and general and municipal activities, the United States is credited with 20,000,000 Continental Europe, 24,000,000 the United Kingdom 13,000,000 British Dominions and Dependencies, 6,000,000 Asia and South America, 3,000,000.

Water supplies between 15,000,000 and 16,000,000 horse-power of the world's industrial total, including 7,000,000 in the United States. Germany has taken greatest advantage of its water resources, and at the time of the latest information had utilized 43.4 per cent. of its available water-power. Spain had improved 25.5 per cent. of the total available; the United States, 24.9; Italy, 24.4; Norway, 20.4; Great Britain, 8.3 and the Russian Empire, 5. British backwardness in using water-power is notable, and it is urged that water should furnish more than 10 per cent. of the power the nation requires, with an important saving in coal, and industrial improvement.

Of the total hydraulic horse-power available per square mile, Switzerland has 125.2; Norway, 44.3; Italy, 43.8; France, 27; Austria-Hungary, Sweden, 26; Spain, 25.7; Great Britain, 10.9; Canada, 9.40; and the United States, 9.3.

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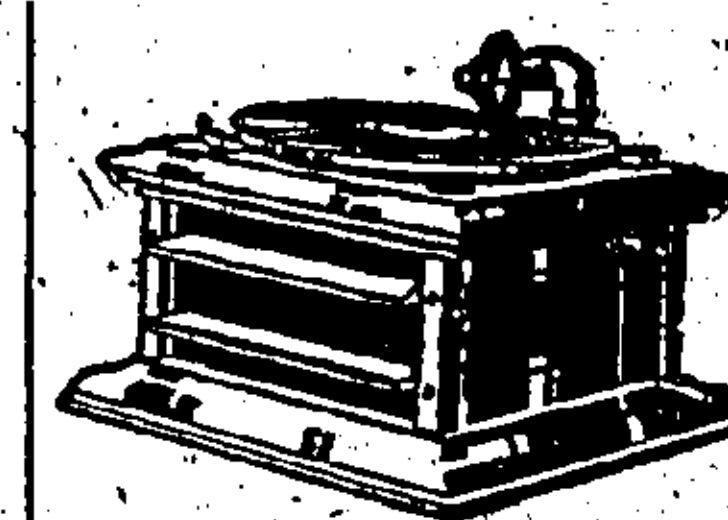
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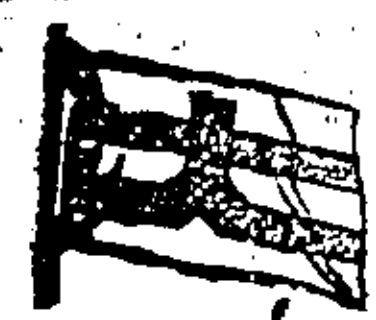
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BURMA MAIL Thursday, 27th February.
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TRINGTAO & TIENTSIN	HONGKOW	Feb. 20, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	YUENHONG	Feb. 22, at 3 p.m.
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HAIPHONG	TAKSANG	FRIDAY, Feb. 21, at 8 a.m.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, Feb. 21, at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	CHIEHSHING	SUNDAY, Feb. 23, Daylight
SHANGHAI	YUSANG	SUNDAY, Feb. 23, Daylight
SHANGHAI	WOSANG	THURSDAY, Feb. 27, Daylight
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Empress of Russia	24th April	12th May.
Empress of Japan	7th May	25th May.
Empress of Asia	22nd May	9th June.
Montesgle	10th June	4th July.
Empress of Russia	19th June	7th July.
Empress of Japan	2nd July	23rd July.
Empress of Asia	17th July	4th Aug.
Empress of Russia	14th Aug.	1st Sept.
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SHIPPING.

LOG BOOK.

The Norwegian African and Australian Line of steamships advise importers that they intend to despatch steamers to China.

Since the beginning of the war the Danes have destroyed 5,171 mines, mostly off the west coast of Jutland. During the month of September alone over 800 mines were driven ashore in Jutland.

The output of coal from the South African mines during 1917 was 10,849,186 short tons. Of this quantity 10,382,920 short tons realized £3,275,608, as compared with the £2,739,665 paid for 10,007,502 tons in 1916.

The Minister of Mines is anticipating a record year in the coal production of British Columbia, the figures for the first six months of last year being 247,922 tons ahead of the same period of the year before, the total to November amounting to 1,375,269 tons.

The Greenock and Grangemouth Dockyard Company, launched on October 23, the largest vessel it has yet constructed, the "Clan Mac William," cargo-carrier of 10,200 tons d.w., 423-ft. long and 56-ft. broad, with 26-ft. 10-in. depth. She is built on the Miller system of longitudinal bottom and deck combined with transverse side framing.

Several American experts are going to Japan to supervise the building of ships ordered by the United States Shipping Board early in October, contracts for 30 additional steel cargo ships having been let to Japanese shipyards. The Japanese contracts were divided among 13 companies, five going to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co.

The report of the directors of the Prince Line, Limited, for the year ended June 30, 1918, shows a net profit, after deducting all charges of £264,728, which, with £50,828 brought forward, makes a balance in profit and loss account of £315,557. Of this total £100,000 is placed to the protection of trade fund; £25,000 to repairs and renewals, and £21,000 to war special service fund. A final dividend of 15 per cent, making 20 per cent. for the year, is paid, leaving £49,258 to be carried forward.

Messrs. Workman, Clark & Co., Belfast, desiring suitably to acknowledge the fine work of their men in completing a standard ship, the "War Beetle," in 33 days from the launch, consulted those engaged as to the form that acknowledgment should take. The men decided against personal gifts, and suggested the endowment of a bed in the Royal Victoria Hospital. The firm has, therefore, sent a cheque for £250 to name a bed in the hospital for five years, on behalf of the foremen, leading hands and workmen engaged on the vessel.

WHITE STAR LINE.

A recent New York message says that the United States Shipping Board has announced its refusal to permit the sale to a British syndicate of the portion of the fleet of the American International Mercantile Marine which flies the British flag. This portion consists of the "White Star Line" (whose most important vessel is the Olympic), the Atlantic Transport Line, and the Leyland and Dominion Lines. These lines are all British managed, but the stock is held by the International Mercantile Marine.

The U.S. Shipping Board describes the "price" offered by the British syndicate—which is popularly supposed to be £18,000,000—to be a just price, and declares its willingness to take over the vessels at that price, whatever it may be, and operate them as Government-owned vessels.

It is understood that the consent of the British Government will be necessary for the transfer of the fleet to the American flag, just as the sale to the British syndicate would have been conditional upon the sanction of the American Government.

The Shipping Board states that the decision reached by the American Government "is due to the reluctance felt that an ownership which has so long been held in this country, governing an important tonnage, should at this time and under the conditions now prevailing in shipping throughout the world be suffered to pass out of American hands."

O.S.K. SERVICES.

On the newly opened London run of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha two vessels have already been placed. A third steamer has now been scheduled, the Celebes-maru, 9,000 tons, which is sailing from Kobe in the middle of this month. It is not known whether this vessel will be sent as under the London Conference, as all the formalities for the Osaka Shosen Kaisha joining the Conference have not yet been completed, though it has been decided that the company shall secure membership. Nor are particulars of the cargo known, but it is understood that the shipments will be smaller than those of the first vessel. The freight by the present steamer is believed to be 130 or 140 shillings.

BUILDING SHIPS IN CHINA.

The following is from an article prepared by the Far Eastern Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, and published in "Commerce Reports" on December 10:

After 44 years of steam navigation in China, the shipping is still largely owned and controlled by foreign interests. In 1917 there were 87 steamships engaged in Chinese coastwise trade, only 27 of which were Chinese owned; and in March of the same year 1,077 vessels of all types, aggregating 76,425 tons, were plying on inland waters, only one-fifth of which were Chinese owned. It is natural, therefore, that in attempting to put the country on a self-sustaining basis the Chinese should regard shipbuilding and ship-owning as important factors.

The remarkable accomplishments which have marked the past few years in Chinese shipbuilding have more than reflected the universal interest in the industry because of war conditions and have registered a certain declaration of independence on the part of Chinese merchants.

The total shipping tonnage, foreign and coastwise, entering and clearing for the years 1915, 1916, and 1917 was as follows:

	1915.	1916.	1917.
Chinese	141,065	136,501	140,000
British	33,889	34,132	34,002
Japanese	20,141	21,508	22,454
Russian	4,873	3,700	3,278
American	5,148	3,062	3,600
All other	3,421	2,918	2,932

Total 206,887 202,016 213,478
Total of tonnage for 1915-20,000,000
Total of tonnage for 1916-20,000,000
Total of tonnage for 1917-20,000,000

The following figures show the nationality, number, and tonnage of ships engaged in the Chinese coastwise trade for the year 1917:

	Number.	Clearances.
Chinese	48,155	49,310
British	12,960	12,947
Japanese	8,274	8,389
American	1,425	1,418
Russian	1,240	1,205
All other	565	556

Total 72,655 73,775
Total of tonnage 32,419,225
Total of Clearances tonnage 32,362,879

The advantage these figures show for Chinese shipping is more apparent than real. Only a small number of the vessels under Chinese ownership are of more than 600 tons and there are only 27 that can be classed as steamships. Owing to inadequate facilities, any serious decrease in shipping tonnage engaged in coastwise trade restricts the inland commerce of the country; thus when the total foreign and coastwise tonnage entered and cleared drops from 20,000,000 tons in 1914 to 80,007,049 tons in 1917 the effect is serious.

The oldest and largest shipbuilding concern in China, the Kiangnan Dock & Engineering Works, at Shanghai, is controlled by the naval board of the Peking Government. Originally designed as a navy yard for repairs to foreign-built Chinese warships, it was placed at the disposal of the United States Government in July, 1918. Ample arrangements were then made for the construction of four 10,000-ton ocean steamers and an option was given for eight more of the same capacity, the steel being shipped from the United States and all other material being supplied in China.

At the same time the British Government contracted with the Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co. (Ltd.) for six standard steel ships, one of 5,000 tons and five of 8,000 tons each, four of which are to be constructed with American steel. The New Engineering & Shipbuilding Works at Shanghai, which has a capacity for six ships of 5,000 tons, is also building two ocean-going vessels of 2,000 tons each; and the Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., a British concern with five ways, has undertaken the construction of five standardized ships of 5,000 tons.

Mr. R. B. Mauchan, a Scotch engineer who has been in charge of Government Engineering work in China for 14 years, is quoted in the "Emergency Fleet News" as follows:

"Building American ships in China will have a strong appeal for the young men of China. Knowing as they do the part shipping plays in winning this world war they see a sentimental as well as an economic side to this venture. Closer commercial relations must result."

Unlike many other undeveloped lands, China is intellectually awake. Shipbuilding is not a new venture, but has been carried on hundreds of years. Building American ships there, however, is new and novel. It has an appeal that strikes the Chinese mind with tremendous force at a time when all eyes are turned toward that country.

After the war America must have an outlet for its surplus steel and machine tools, machinery, and agricultural implements, and a large export business built up with countries like China will be very advantageous.

Mr. Mauchan added that the Kiangnan Dock & Engineering Works at Shanghai employs from 1,200 to

EASTERN SUMATRA RUBBER.

In addition to the cost of cultivation and harvesting of crops, the revenue account has been debited with the whole of the debenture stock interest, one half of the local management and general charges and London administrative expenses. After these charges there remains a profit on the year's working amounting to £2,813; adding the amount brought forward, £4,525, makes a total of £7,338; deducting the preliminary expenses and brokerage accounts, which have been written off, £2,760, there remains a balance of £4,578, which the directors propose to carry forward. The following crops were harvested during the year: Rubber, 225,183 lbs.; coffee, 590 cwt.; tea, 168,415 lbs. The rubber crop is regarded as satisfactory. The average price realised for rubber (including estimate for balance unsold) was 2s. 1.07d. per lb. The coffee has been stored pending an improvement in the market, and has been valued at the figure of £1 7s. 6d. per cwt. The tea has realised 5.40d. per lb. The manager's estimate of crops for the current year is—Rubber, 275,000 lbs.; coffee, 600 cwt.; tea, 300,000 lbs. An extraordinary general meeting has been convened for the purpose of effecting changes in the articles of association and increasing the nominal capital to £300,000.

WATCH LORD NORTH-CLIFFE.

Lord Northcliffe has offered the full use of one column each day in the "Daily Mail" to the Labour Party, because they have no daily newspaper of their own; and the "Daily Mail" has hoisted the flag of revolt against what it calls the Coalition camp, while a similar flag is about to break from the mast of "The Times." The "Daily Mail" insists that Mr. Bonar Law, a shrewd Canadian Scot with a Glasgow training, and Sir George Younger, have engineered a deal with the Prime Minister by which the latter is "bound hand and foot for five years to make a definite declaration as to his policy and the men who are to form his new Government." The attack is on familiar lines, and your readers must remember that a similar outburst preceded the departure from office of Mr. Asquith, Sir William Robertson, and Sir Hugh Trenchard. It may be a sign of political trouble that is already upon us, or of political trouble that is coming. In any case it is worth watching, for Lord Northcliffe is an expert in sensing the mind of the mass.

1,500 men, and that when occasion requires these plants work 24 hours a day in three shifts.

The yard, he continued, has 12 ways, is fitted with a modern equipment for construction, and has a dry dock capable of handling vessels up to 544 feet in length. In Shanghai there are about 5,000 men engaged in shipbuilding work, and in Hongkong about twice that number. The Chinese workmen are not nearly as fast as American builders, but their work is equally dependable. Their skilled mechanics are thorough and reliable. When they build a ship it is put together with utmost care that mechanical ingenuity makes possible.

Whereas the steel for the first ocean-going ships to be constructed in China has necessarily been imported, it is predicted that in the near future China, possessing all the necessary raw materials in abundance, will be able to construct and equip ocean-going vessels entirely of domestic materials. There is also abundant timber for wooden-ship construction, and the many small yards capable of turning out one or two vessels up to 800 tons each will not suffer from a shortage of the necessary materials. Eighty million feet of timber are imported annually into Shanghai alone, and a like amount was in storage there in 1917. It is estimated that there are 300 first-class Chinese ship carpenters in Shanghai capable of working from drawings, and 600 good helpers who can, with suitable supervision, produce work equal to American or European workmen. Although working slower, they are quick to adapt themselves to modern tools and machinery.

To all of which a correspondent replied: "Taking the Kiangnan Dock as an instance, I shall be glad if any who are in the know will inform me what steel ocean-going steamers this Dock Company has built during the last 20 years—when I say ocean-going steamers I mean vessels able to carry as little as 2,000 tons of deadweight, cargo or upwards, and built in such a manner as to be accepted by any of the Registration Societies as fit for ocean voyages."

So far as my memory serves me, I don't think there has been one built, and when I read of 12 building berths and modern equipment, etc., I am at such a loss as to the correct value of the article published that I will welcome any enlightening.

OUR CONSULAR SERVICE.

NEED FOR A MINISTRY OF COMMERCE.

BY SIR ARCHIBALD WILLIAMSON, Bt., P.C., M.P.

In connection with the problems of reconstruction that will have to be faced and solved, the need of improving the Consular and Commercial Attaché Services should be kept well to the front.

In the past our Government has not taken an active part in the development of foreign trade. It has, however, of late years become more and more evident that this policy of *laissez faire*—a relic of the Victorian age—cannot wisely continue, and that merchants and others engaged in furthering British enterprise overseas require such active co-operation and assistance from the State as it can render by means of an efficient consular and commercial intelligence system, and, where necessary, by diplomatic action, if they are to compete successfully with the subjects of other nations, whose Governments take an active part in the promotion of industry and commerce.

Many complaints have in the past been made in regard to the deficiencies of our Consular Service, and there is no doubt that its standard of usefulness has fallen short of possible attainments. In 1913 the matter was investigated by a Royal Commission, which made many drastic recommendations. In 1917 a Memorandum was laid before Parliament by the Foreign Office and Board of Trade, in which it was stated that the Foreign Office had elaborated schemes for strengthening and developing the Consular and Commercial Attaché Services, while the Board of Trade had obtained the sanction of the Treasury to a larger development of the Commercial Intelligence Staff, and in expansion of the system of Trade Commissioners within the Empire.

The formation of a new Department of Overseas Trade followed shortly after, supervised by an Under Secretary of the Foreign Office, and subject jointly to the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade for matters coming within the respective province of each of these departments. The appointment of Consuls and Commercial Attachés still remains in the hands of the Foreign Office, while that of Trade Commissioners rests with the Board of Trade. The branch of Commercial Intelligence remains largely under the latter department. Thus a compromise has been arrived at which appears to be a halfway measure between the rivalries of the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade than to meet the needs of the country at large.

Is it possible that a service suffering from the evil of dual control will develop the full usefulness to trade and enterprise of which it is capable? In former days, when Consuls were chiefly regarded as diplomatic representatives, it was natural they should be servants of the Foreign Office, but conditions have changed, and now in most cases commercial interest do or should predominate. In the minds of most business men the establishment of a Ministry of Commerce is highly desirable. It is hardly credible that the nation which has the largest trade in the world should not have established a Ministry devoted solely to these interests. It has repeatedly been demanded, and the need is now more imperative than ever.

A Ministry of Commerce would most fittingly be charged with the organisation and appointment of the Consular and Commercial Attaché Services, as in the United States, where no difficulties arise as to making use of Consuls for diplomatic purposes when required.

While a satisfactory reform of the Consular Service must greatly depend upon a change in the control, no change in organisation alone will suffice to secure the improvements desired. A training is required which has been sadly lacking. A better knowledge of languages is necessary, while no endeavour to attain greater efficiency will meet with success unless the remuneration is sufficient to attract suitable men. If the country desires an efficient organisation to assist its trade, it ought to be prepared to pay more for it than it does at present. In 1912 the approximate cost of the Consular Service was only £300,000, or 0.3 per cent. of our total foreign trade, which in that year amounted to £890,000,000.

At the present time a Consul is in many cases expected to maintain his position on a salary and allowances which are together less than the salary paid by merchant houses to some of their clerks. There should also be a ladder of promotion opening the way to the plums or prizes of the service, which should have incomes attached to them on a much more liberal scale than in the past. If the Treasury will not pay sufficiently good salaries to attract suitable recruits, a system of fees might be devised, which, while not very burdensome on the trade of the locality to which the Consul is accredited, would make his remuneration adequate.

There is little doubt that the number of paid Consuls should be increased, and where the appointment of a Consul is not considered justifiable, honorary Vice-Consuls should, wherever possible, be British subjects.

GERMANY CAN PAY.

A business answer to the question, "What can Germany pay?" will first tell us how the money would have to be paid—in other words, what financial machinery is available for such an apparently fabulous operation.

A century and a half ago, when the only means of payment were metallic money, bills of exchange, and bank-notes, thousands or even hundreds of millions were beyond human imaginations. The financing of the Napoleonic war brought them a stage nearer to us. Then the evolution of nineteenth-century banking familiarised them to our higher banking circles. On the eve of the world war, our credit operations had grown to such magnitude that the bank cheques cleared in London alone aggregated 16,436 millions sterling. The nine chief provincial clearinghouses amounted to 869 millions, making altogether 17,305 millions sterling.

Estimating for uncleared cheques, say 3,000 millions, we get the enormous volume of over 20,000 millions sterling a year of capital circulating day by day in the United Kingdom. The British Treasury alone has had a turnover of fully 5,000 millions a year. The exact amount in 1916-17 was £5,026,184,762.

From these figures it will be seen that 8,000 millions sterling of cash repayment by Germany is not so absurd as it appears at first sight. True, it would be pretty big banking problem, but no bigger than, nor even as big as, some of the City has had to grapple with during the war.

To begin with, it is not the capital sum that we are concerned with, but only the annual charge for interest. Let us be merciful and say 4 per cent.—the rate we shall ourselves probably have to pay when all our war loans are consolidated. This would mean an annual charge of 320 millions sterling on the aggregate incomes of seventy million people, surely not an impossible or even a crushing burden for them, assuming that they pull themselves together and get all their wealth-creating machinery set going again as before the war. If they don't we shall lose our 8,000 millions sterling, but have the equally valuable consolation of being able to live at peace for all time coming.

On the contrary, if we are such innocents as to be led astray by the pacifists and their "No indemnity" cry the Germans will have so much more industrial capital for competing with us.

To squeeze 320 millions a year out of Germany, directly or indirectly, need no longer be a formidable financial operation. The process would, of course, have to be safeguarded by proper military guarantees. The principal wealth-producers of the Empire would have to be occupied by Allied troops until the indemnity was either paid off or modified.

Small as the Cologne area is compared with all the Allies we are entitled to demand in the final terms of peace, it includes coalfields and factory centres which could easily bear a levy of fifty million sterling a year. Why not take it when it is lying at our feet? The Germans will only laugh in their sleeves if we don't. Extend the same argument to the whole of the German coalfields, the Baden dyeworks, the phosphate deposits, the factory towns of Saxony, and a few hundred millions sterling for Germany to finance. She has at home the cleverest financiers in the world to help her—and here the faintest-hearted politicians—"Daily Mail."

The activity and example of the Ministers and Consuls of other countries have upset past principles and brought home to us the need of a new view as to official relations with trade. It is clear now that in the national interest increased efforts ought to be made to advise, assist, and support traders and business men in the promotion and expansion of British trade and enterprise in foreign countries. The idea, however, that Consuls can or should take the place of or do the work of commercial houses is an entirely mistaken one, nor is it their province to do the work of commercial travellers. Too much is perhaps expected by some people in the way of development of trade through the medium of commercial travellers with Consular assistance.

No doubt something can be achieved in this way, but the great foundation of British trade in foreign countries has been laid and is maintained by merchant houses, which are not birds of passage, but have established themselves permanently. Each one is a centre from which British trade interests are developed. Through them, and by reason of their settlement in foreign countries, come further opportunities for British enterprise, such as railways, mines, nitrate fields, mills, and other industries. In connection with such enterprises, locally situated, but established by the aid of British capital, the services of Consuls and Ministers can frequently be of the greatest use.

THE "DEAD HAND" IN TRADE.

A public meeting organized by the Imperial Commercial Association to protest against the continuance of Government interference and control of trade was held at Cannon-street Hotel on Dec. 17.

Lord Devonport, who presided, said that control was exercised in the main by Departments and through individuals lacking experience of the very things which they were controlling, and lacking in that direct incentive which was the great essential in the successful conduct of business. So long as Government control was exercised there was always what he might call, without offence, the deadhand. Government control was presumed to be in the interests of the community at large, but the full burden of its defects, the heavily increased costs inherent to it, must fall finally on the consumer. The prices of commodities had in fact been enhanced, not merely by grave natural causes, but in many cases by the action of the Government itself, he supposed for the purpose of paying for the war. The case of shipping freights. Up to a certain point the ships were free, and the public got the idea that the shipowner was doing extremely well, and he was called a "profiteer." When the Government elected to take over the control of all ships, we thought that would bring the system of "profiteering" to an end. But there were many examples in which the Government had increased freights enormously since they had had control of shipping. All that finally percolated down to the consumer, the individual, both in gross and in detail. We must restore a sound basis for the commerce of the country. The Government must be induced or compelled to let go control at the earliest possible moment and to hand back to the owners of business the unhampered way which they exercised before the war.

Mr. Ernest J. P. Benn, chairman of the Industrial Reconstruction Council, said that the two great evils facing commerce to-day were Bolshevism and bureaucracy. Bolshevism could not last in an atmosphere of cooperation, and the same instrument would be most effective to deal with bureaucracy. Capital and labour were beginning to discover that there would be no wages or profits to dispute about if we were doomed to spend the rest of our lives filling up forms (Hear, hear). The necessities of the war might have compelled the spending of the money of the generation after next on "dappers filling futile forms." (Laughter.) The outstanding example of control was the 9d. loaf. The price had been reduced from 1s. to 9d. for which purpose we had a subsidy of 60 millions a year. While the price had been reduced, the actual cost had been raised from 1s. to 1s. 6d. We had paid 9d. and sent a bill for 9d. to our great grand children. Control might alter current prices, but always added to the actual cost. (Cheers.)

Mr. F. M. B. Fisher moved the following resolution:

"This meeting, supported by many of the most important trade associations in the City of London, and representing all classes of the business community of Great Britain, desires to draw the attention of the Prime Minister and His Majesty's Government to the past evils of State control of trade, and to the disastrous disabilities which British trade is suffering as against the comparatively unrestricted trade in friendly and neutral countries. This meeting strongly protests against the provisions of the Import and Export Control Bill, which proposes to give His Majesty's Government power to control trade for a period of three years after the termination of the war, and is strongly of opinion that the said power should be limited to a period of one year, and that releasable commodities be set free forthwith."

This meeting further urges:—(a) That no treaty or commitment of any kind shall be entered into between His Majesty's Government, or Commission, Committee, or individual set up on its behalf, and any Allied or neutral Power which shall bind or restrict any section of trade in this country, without the fullest consultation with business men who are directly concerned in the trade affected. (b) The importance of all sections of trade, including the merchant and trader, being represented on all reconstruction trade committees, where their interests are involved. And (c) That the peace terms shall include provision in the indemnity for the full payment of outstanding enemy trade debts, including interest, and safeguarding of the British creditors from loss in exchange."

He said that if Great Britain were the last country to get rid of censorship and control of prices, the outside world would deal past us and not through us. They need only take as an example the wool and meat of Australia and New Zealand. Did anybody imagine those Dominions were going to have their primary products tied down by control in this country? If our Government entered into any kind of secret treaty or compact by which the sole control of supplies to Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Spain, Portugal, Russia, and Poland was handed over to an Ally, the Government would deserve to be turned out of office."

A "FREE PORT" INDISPENSABLE.

"The Philippines" is a well printed and illustrated monthly devoted to the commercial, industrial and scenic resources of the Islands. In the February number there is an interesting article showing the trend of opinion in the matter of "freedom of trade" in a port.

Looked at from any possible angle, a "free port" for Manila is an absolute necessity. The Philippine Islands are a natural entrepot, lying, as they do, at the intersection of main travelled roads of international commerce. Blest, as they are, by nature with a strategic geographical position, nothing but gross neglect of their opportunity can prevent the Islands from enjoying an enormous revenue from the transshipment of goods within their ports and the foregrounding of the world's commercial navies in their ample harbours.

It is fortunate that there are men in the Philippine Legislature who appreciate the importance of immediately making provision for accommodating the commerce that will be seeking convenient transshipping points, in the Far East, soon after the establishment of peace. The Bill presented by Representatives Yamanta and Anuario in the lower house of the Legislature, on November 27, is timely. It is to be hoped that, before this issue of "The Philippines" reaches its readers, the main features of that Bill will have become law and that the Islands will have, in Manila, a "free port."

The trade of Asia is destined to become of more and more importance as the years go by. To the north and east of the Philippines lie great masses of population engaged in commerce. To the south is the rich producing continent of Australia with an energetic and resourceful people devoted to trade. To the west lies the Pacific coast of the United States with its ports opening toward that vast continent to reach whose shores the great Columbus dared the unknown perils of the Atlantic and found, at once a round earth and a new world. The trade lines between all these pass through or not far from Manila.

The question is, will Manila open her doors to the commercial fleets that follow these trade lines, and accept the tribute they must inevitably bring? To put it in other words, does Manila desire to get on the trade map of the world? Does she want to become more than the chief seaport of the Philippines, by becoming, in time, the chief international trade centre of the Orient? The opportunity is indeed golden, but neglect may convert that gold into dross. As this is written, the responsibility for grasping or neglecting that opportunity lies at the door of the Philippine Legislature.

DEMOMILISATION.

"The Times" in a leader says that it declines to publish numerous letters being received by it on demobilisation, the writers of which seem bent on fanning the agitation that is already mischievous and may become dangerous. They offer no helpful suggestion for dealing with the gigantic and complicated problem. They have evidently taken no trouble to understand it, but they pick up every trivial incident, every bit of hearsay evidence that comes their way, every fallacy and misconception that may fan the flame and encourage the belief among the soldiers that they are being unfairly treated. It is on a par with the agitations that were repeatedly got up during the war by ill-disposed persons for the purposes of weakening national effort, and causing it to fail, every fallacy and misconception that may fan the flame and encourage the belief among the soldiers that they are being unfairly treated. 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BANKS

**THE CHARTERED BANK OF
INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA**

1853.
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

Paid-up CAPITAL	£1,500,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	£1,500,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGER and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWLING.

man, Banking

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF
 INDIA, LIMITED
 Authorized Capital Rs. 1,00,00,000
 Subscribed Rs. 1,00,00,000
 Paid-up Rs. 1,00,00,000
 Reserve Funds Rs. 1,00,00,000

berger, 1971; 1972; 1973; 1974; 1975; 1976; 1977; 1978; 1979; 1980; 1981; 1982; 1983; 1984; 1985; 1986; 1987; 1988; 1989; 1990; 1991; 1992; 1993; 1994; 1995; 1996; 1997; 1998; 1999; 2000; 2001; 2002; 2003; 2004; 2005; 2006; 2007; 2008; 2009; 2010; 2011; 2012; 2013; 2014; 2015; 2016; 2017; 2018; 2019; 2020; 2021; 2022; 2023; 2024; 2025; 2026; 2027; 2028; 2029; 2030; 2031; 2032; 2033; 2034; 2035; 2036; 2037; 2038; 2039; 2040; 2041; 2042; 2043; 2044; 2045; 2046; 2047; 2048; 2049; 2050; 2051; 2052; 2053; 2054; 2055; 2056; 2057; 2058; 2059; 2060; 2061; 2062; 2063; 2064; 2065; 2066; 2067; 2068; 2069; 2070; 2071; 2072; 2073; 2074; 2075; 2076; 2077; 2078; 2079; 2080; 2081; 2082; 2083; 2084; 2085; 2086; 2087; 2088; 2089; 2090; 2091; 2092; 2093; 2094; 2095; 2096; 2097; 2098; 2099; 2100; 2101; 2102; 2103; 2104; 2105; 2106; 2107; 2108; 2109; 2110; 2111; 2112; 2113; 2114; 2115; 2116; 2117; 2118; 2119; 2120; 2121; 2122; 2123; 2124; 2125; 2126; 2127; 2128; 2129; 2130; 2131; 2132; 2133; 2134; 2135; 2136; 2137; 2138; 2139; 2140; 2141; 2142; 2143; 2144; 2145; 2146; 2147; 2148; 2149; 2150; 2151; 2152; 2153; 2154; 2155; 2156; 2157; 2158; 2159; 2160; 2161; 2162; 2163; 2164; 2165; 2166; 2167; 2168; 2169; 2170; 2171; 2172; 2173; 2174; 2175; 2176; 2177; 2178; 2179; 2180; 2181; 2182; 2183; 2184; 2185; 2186; 2187; 2188; 2189; 2190; 2191; 2192; 2193; 2194; 2195; 2196; 2197; 2198; 2199; 2200; 2201; 2202; 2203; 2204; 2205; 2206; 2207; 2208; 2209; 2210; 2211; 2212; 2213; 2214; 2215; 2216; 2217; 2218; 2219; 2220; 2221; 2222; 2223; 2224; 2225; 2226; 2227; 2228; 2229; 2230; 2231; 2232; 2233; 2234; 2235; 2236; 2237; 2238; 2239; 2240; 2241; 2242; 2243; 2244; 2245; 2246; 2247; 2248; 2249; 2250; 2251; 2252; 2253; 2254; 2255; 2256; 2257; 2258; 2259; 2260; 2261; 2262; 2263; 2264; 2265; 2266; 2267; 2268; 2269; 2270; 2271; 2272; 2273; 2274; 2275; 2276; 2277; 2278; 2279; 2280; 2281; 2282; 2283; 2284; 2285; 2286; 2287; 2288; 2289; 2290; 2291; 2292; 2293; 2294; 2295; 2296; 2297; 2298; 2299; 2300; 2301; 2302; 2303; 2304; 2305; 2306; 2307; 2308; 2309; 2310; 2311; 2312; 2313; 2314; 2315; 2316; 2317; 2318; 2319; 2320; 2321; 2322; 2323; 2324; 2325; 2326; 2327; 2328; 2329; 2330; 2331; 2332; 2333; 2334; 2335; 2336; 2337; 2338; 2339; 2340; 2341; 2342; 2343; 2344; 2345; 2346; 2347; 2348; 2349; 2350; 2351; 2352; 2353; 2354; 2355; 2356; 2357; 2358; 2359; 2360; 2361; 2362; 2363; 2364; 2365; 2366; 2367; 2368; 2369; 2370; 2371; 2372; 2373; 2374; 2375; 2376; 2377; 2378; 2379; 2380; 2381; 2382; 2383; 2384; 2385; 2386; 2387; 2388; 2389; 2390; 2391; 2392; 2393; 2394; 2395; 2396; 2397; 2398; 2399; 2400; 2401; 2402; 2403; 2404; 2405; 2406; 2407; 2408; 2409; 2410; 2411; 2412; 2413; 2414; 2415; 2416; 2417; 2418; 2419; 2420; 2421; 2422; 2423; 2424; 2425; 2426; 2427; 2428; 2429; 2430; 2431; 2432; 2433; 2434; 2435; 2436; 2437; 2438; 2439; 2440; 2441; 2442; 2443; 2444; 2445; 2446; 2447; 2448; 2449; 2450; 2451; 2452; 2453; 2454; 2455; 2456; 2457; 2458; 2459; 2460; 2461; 2462; 2463; 2464; 2465; 2466; 2467; 2468; 2469; 2470; 2471; 2472; 2473; 2474; 2475; 2476; 2477; 2478; 2479; 2480; 2481; 2482; 2483; 2484; 2485; 2486; 2487; 2488; 2489; 2490; 2491; 2492; 2493; 2494; 2495; 2496; 2497; 2498; 2499; 2500; 2501; 2502; 2503; 2504; 2505; 2506; 2507; 2508; 2509; 2510; 2511; 2512; 2513; 2514; 2515; 2516; 2517; 2518; 2519; 2520; 2521; 2522; 2523; 2524; 2525; 2526; 2527; 2528; 2529; 2530; 2531; 2532; 2533; 2534; 2535; 2536; 2537; 2538; 2539; 2540; 2541; 2542; 2543; 2544; 2545; 2546; 2547; 2548; 2549; 2550; 2551; 2552; 2553; 2554; 2555; 2556; 2557; 2558; 2559; 2560; 2561; 2562; 2563; 2564; 2565; 2566; 2567; 2568; 2569; 2570; 2571; 2572; 2573; 2574; 2575; 2576; 2577; 2578; 2579; 2580; 2581; 2582; 2583; 2584; 2585; 2586; 2587; 2588; 2589; 2590; 2591; 2592; 2593; 2594; 2595; 2596; 2597; 2598; 2599; 2600; 2601; 2602; 2603; 2604; 2605; 2606; 2607; 2608; 2609; 2610; 2611; 2612; 2613; 2614; 2615; 2616; 2617; 2618; 2619; 2620; 2621; 2622; 2623; 2624; 2625; 2626; 2627; 2628; 2629; 2630; 2631; 2632; 2633; 2634; 2635; 2636; 2637; 2638; 2639; 2640; 2641; 2642; 2643; 2644; 2645; 2646; 2647; 2648; 2649; 2650; 2651; 2652;

1. Accounts at 3 per cent per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. L. SANDER,
Acting Manager.
No. 7 Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 28 December, 1918.

Divorce
Hague

MARXON **KOTLAFFS**
HAYES **PETER JOHN VALENTINOS**
 ECONOMY
BANKERS;

IN FRANCE: Compagnie Nationale
d'Escompte de Paris; Oredit
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas;
Credit Industrial et Commercial; Societe
Generale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial
& Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir
National d'Escompte de Paris;
Credit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J.P. Morgan & Co.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts
and Fixed Deposits according to
arrangements.
Every description of Banking &
Exchange Business transacted.

A. SIRE

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PAID UP CAPITAL	45,000.00, 100%
RESERVE FUND	45,500,000.00
HEAD OFFICE--YOKOHAMA	
BRANCHES AND AGENTS ARE:	
BATAVIA	NAGASAKI
BOMBAY	NEWBURGH
BOMBAY ATEN	NEW YORK
DALMEIDA	OSAKA
HONGKONG	PEKIN
HANKOW	RANGOON
HANKOW (DAIWEI)	SAN FRANCISCO
HONGKONG (MUNDO)	SEATTLE
HANKOW	SHANGHAI
HONGKONG	SHENYEN
HANKOW	SINGAPORE
SAN YUEN	SOURABAYA
SOERABAYA	SYDNEY
LOOYEN	TIENTSIN
LOS ANGELES	TOKYO
LYONS	TIANJIN
MANTSA	YOKOHAMA

Interest allowed on Current Accounts.
 Deposits received for fixed periods at
 rates to be obtained on application.

8331

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
 INSURANCE CO.,
 WHOM ARE ISSUED THE SHARES OF
 THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
 (COMPANY, LTD.,
 and
 THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS'
 ASSURANCE CO
 TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1914.
 £23,970,367
 Authorised Capital £5,000,000
 Subscribed Capital £4,500,000
 Paid-up Capital £4,500,000 £23,457,600
 Reserve Fund £1,000,000 £1,000,000
 Life & Annuity Funds £17,609,434
 Sinking Fund Account £1,000,000
 £23,970,367
 Fire Branch £2,381,444
 Life and Annuity Branches £1,411,943
 Marine Department £78,723
 Reserve Receipts £1,000,000
 £23,970,367
 The Accumulated Funds of the various branches are deposited with the Bank of England, and are available for the payment of claims under the respective policies of the Company's Business.

1950

